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From the Raleigh Sentinel.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
MONDAY, March 14, 1870.
NIGHT SESSION.

The House was called to order at 7½ o'clock.

Mr. Hodnett moved to suspend the rules to take up the Senate bill to incorporate Mocksville and Danville R. R. Co.—Agreed to.

Mr. H. then moved that the majority report of the Committee be concurred in.—The report recommends the striking out the 18th section of the bill which provides for the issuing of $100,000 bonds by the county of Caswell.)

Mr. Hodnett before he took his seat, forcibly showed that the operations of the bill would be intolerably oppressive to the property holders of his county. Mr. H. said during his remarks, that the gentleman from Person, (Barnett) just as soon as the bill should pass, would pounce upon them with another call for an appropriation of $200,000 for another Road in a different portion of the county. Gentlemen present at the passage of this bill on the ground that it proposed to submit the proposition to the qualified voters of the county; now, the facts were these: There are 1,400 white voters, and 2,100 colored, these 2,100 will vote for this and the other bill and will not pay 50 of the tax, while the 1,400 white voters vote against both and have to pay all the tax.

After some debate the Majority Report was concurred in.

The bill being put to a vote failed to pass its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Stilley the rules were suspended and the bill in relation to the State printing was taken up. (The bill provides that the Legislature shall elect a State Printer every four years, a vacancy to be filled by the Governor, to do the State printing of every description, including the Supreme Court reports.)

Mr. Durham said that gentlemen of this side of the House had been allowed no opportunity to examine the bill, therefore if Republicans persisted in attempting to force the bill through to-night, he should fight it with all the means in his power. He moved to postpone and make special order for Saturday next at 12 o'clock.

On motion being voted down, a long debate ensued between the friends and opponents of the bill, (party contest) consisting principally in the use of parliamentry tactics, when the House finally adjourned without coming to a vote.

SENATE.
TUESDAY, March 15, 1870.

On motion of Mr. Martindale the rules were suspended and the bill amendatory of the act to organize the militia of North Carolina ratified the 19th day of August, 1868, was taken up.

On motion of Mr. Sweet it was amended so as to exempt "firemen" in certain cases.

Mr. Jones of Wake moved to amend the bill by striking out the clause exempting persons from military duty on the payment of $2 annually.

Mr. Martindale called the previous question which was sustained.

The amendment was adopted and the bill as amended was voted down by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Burns, Blythe, Cook, Eppes, Galloway, col., Hayes; Hyman, col., Jones of Columbus, Jones of Wake, Lassiter, Long, Martin, Sheffner, Smith, Stephens, Sweet and Whitley—17.

NAYS.—Messrs. Barnes, Beall, Beasley, Bellamy, Blythe, Graham, Harrington, Jones of Edgecombe, Lindsay, Love, Mason, Melchor, Person, Robbins, Welker, White, Whiteside and Wilson—18.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 26. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 25, 1870. NO. 7

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Mr. Shoffner and A. H. Galloway (col.) changed their votes to the negative.

On motion the Senate adjourned until this evening at 7½ o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
MONDAY, March 14, 1870.

The House was called to order at the usual hour.

On motion of Mr. Sinclair, the roll was called and 68 members responded to their names.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Bill to be entitled "an act concerning an election and registration in the year 1870."

In section 1, which provides for the election of a Sheriff and Coroner, and other officers, Mr. Vest moved to strike out Sheriff and Coroner.

The yeas and nays were called and the motion was rejected by a vote of yeas 8, nays 73.

The following gentlemen voting in the affirmative: Messrs. Carson, Dixon, Downing, McCanless, Proctor, Stilley, Sinclair and Vest.

Mr. Dixon moved to strike out in same section all after line 6. (This amendment does away with an election for county officers.)

The yeas and nays being called the motion was rejected by a vote of yeas 4, nays 73. The following gentlemen voted in the affirmative: Messrs. Dixon, McCanless, Sinclair and Vest.

The section was then adopted.

SECTION 15 provides as follows:

"When the election shall be finished, the Registrar and Judges of election, in the presence of such of the electors as may choose to attend, shall open the boxes, one after another, and number the ballots of one box before they shall open another, at the same time reading aloud the names of the persons who shall appear on each ticket, and if there shall be two tickets rolled up together, or any ticket shall contain the name of more persons than said elector has a right to vote for, in either of these cases such ticket shall not be numbered in taking the ballots, but shall be void."

Mr. Proctor moved to strike out all that portion which throws out two or more tickets rolled up together. Lost.

SECTION 16 provides as follows:

"Returns from all the precincts shall be made by noon, Saturday ensuing the day of election, to the County Commissioners, who shall diligently compare the same, and proclaim the result thereof at the court house, so far as county officers, including members of the General Assembly are concerned, at noon of Saturday succeeding the day of election: *Provided*, That the county of Carteret shall be allowed until the first Tuesday after the day of election to make her returns."

Mr. Sinclair moved to amend by inserting in line 5 after the word "officers," the words "but the result of such election in the case of members of the General Assembly shall be made known by the Governor by proclamation, and all returns of elections for members of the General Assembly shall be made to the Governor and Council of State within thirty days after the date of said election. Lost.

Mr. Jarvis offered a substitute, which in substance provides that the County Commissioners shall compare the polls, and in the case of a tie vote shall declare who is the person elected.

After some little debate the substitute was adopted.

After various amendments to other sections, and the addition of other sections, the bill passed its second reading by a vote of yeas 83, nays 0.

On motion of Mr. Jarvis the bill was ordered to be printed, and made the special order for to-morrow evening at half past seven o'clock.

By G. W. Price, col.: A bill to exempt members of organized fire companies in the city of Wilmington from coroner's inquest and jury duty. Lies over.

By the same: A bill to amend the act establishing a special court in the cities of Wilmington and Newbern. Lies over.

On motion the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
EVENING SESSION.
TUESDAY, March 15, 1870.

House called to order at half past seven o'clock.

Leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Smith of Alleghany, Hawkins, Barnes and Whitley.

On motion of Mr. Sinclair, the rules were suspended and the bill to repeal the act to allow citizens of North Carolina to practice in the Courts of the State, was taken up. (Does away with $20 lawyers.)

Messrs. Sinclair and Malone advocated the repeal of the bill in remarks of length.

Messrs. Leary, col., Foster and others opposed the bill.

After a long debate Mr. Sinclair called the previous question upon the bill. The call was sustained.

The yeas and nays were called and the bill passed its second reading by a vote of yeas 38, nays 37:

YEAS.—Messrs. Armstrong, Barnes, Boddie, Candler, Davis, Davidson, Ellis, Farrow, Ferebee, Gibson, Green, Grier, Harris, of Wake, Hicks, High, Hodnett, Humphries, Kelley, of Davie, Malone, Mendenhall, Moore, of Alamance, Nicholson, Painter, Proffitt, Ragland, Rea, Robinson, Shaver, Sinclair, Smith, of Alleghany, Smith of Wayne, Sykes, Thompson, Vestal, Whitley, Williams of Harnet, Williams of Sampson.

NAYS.—Messrs. Ashworth, Barnett, Carson Carey, Cawthorn, Cherry, Dixon, Eagles, Forkner, Foster, Franklin, French, Hendricks, Hillard, Hinnant, Hoffman, Horney, Hudgins, Ingram, Justice of Henderson, Laflin, Leary, Long, of Chatham, Long, of Richmond, Mayo, McCanless, Moore, of Chowan, Morris, Pearson, Price, Proctor, Renfrow, Reynolds, Sinclair, Smith, of Wayne, Snipes, Stanton, Stilley, Strudwick, Sykes, Vestal, Vest, Waldrop, Welch, Whitley.

NAYES—Armstrong, Boddie, Davis, Davidson, Durham, Ferebee, Gibson, Green, Gunter, Hawkins, Hilliard, High, Hodgin, Humphries, Jarvis, Kelly, of Davie, Malone, McMillan, Moore, of Alamance, Nicholson, Painter, Pou, Robinson, Shaver, Smith, of Alleghany, Stevens, Sweat, Thompson, Williams, of Harnett, Williams, of Sampson.

On motion the House adjourned.

SENATE.
WEDNESDAY, March 16, 1870.
FROM THE HOUSE.

A message was received from the House transmitting a communication from the Governor and Superintendent of Public Works, relating to bonds recently issued in compliance with an "act to restore the construction of unfinished Railroads." The communication of the Governor, together with the report of the various Railroad Presidents is quite lengthy.

Mr. Brogden moved that twenty copies of the communication and accompaning documents be printed for the use of each member of the General Assembly.

Mr. Welker moved to amend by substituting "five" copies for "twenty," which was lost and the original proposition prevailed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Bellamy: Bill to *repeal* the acts incorporating the North Carolina Real and Personal Estate Agency and the Catawba Land Company in the city of Charlotte; referred.

On motion of A. H. Galloway, colored, the vote was reconsidered by which the militia bill was rejected on yesterday, amended and passed its third reading—18 to 17.

By Mr. Love: Resolution requesting the Representatives of this State in Congress to use their influence to have the disabilities of all the citizens of this State removed as soon as practicable.

Mr. Love moved a suspension of the rules in order to put the resolution on its several readings, which prevailed. Considerable time was consumed in the discussion of this resolution. Pending its consideration the hour arrived for the

SPECIAL ORDER.

Bill amendatory of an act relating to the inspection of rosin at the port of Wilmington.

A. H. Galloway, colored, moved the indefinite postponement of the bill.

Messrs. Murphy and Robinson opposed this motion in speeches of considerable force, and urged the passage of the bill.

J. A. Hyman, colored demanded the previous question, which was sustained, and the bill was rejected. Yeas 11 nays 21.

On motion of Mr. Martindale the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
WEDNESDAY, March 16, 1870.
SPECIAL ORDER.

Bill to be entitled an act to raise revenue.

The bill was discussed section by section. In section 1, class 1, which provides that there shall be an *ad valorem* tax of twenty-five cents on every one hundred dollars in value of real and personal property in this State, subject to exemptions made by law. This tax shall be levied in addition to such special taxes as are authorized by the General Assembly for county purposes.

Upon all moneys, credits, investments in bonds, not exempted by law, five-twentieths of one per cent.

Upon all stocks, joint stock companies, or otherwise, five-twentieths of one per cent. of their cash value: *Provided*, That all the taxes for State and county purposes, imposed upon all real and personal property, shall in no case exceed two-thirds of one per cent., except special taxes for county purposes ratified previous to the ratification of this act.

Mr. Pou moved to strike out in the Proviso the words "except special taxes for county purposes ratified previous to the ratification of this act."

Mr. Pou argued for some time in advocacy of his amendment.

After a debate of some length the amendment was rejected by a vote of yeas 32, nays 52.

Pending a discussion upon section 27 the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
EVENING SESSION.
WEDNESDAY, March 16, 1870.

Mr. French for Committee on Counties and Townships, reported favorably upon the bill to establish the county of Pamlico (out of portions of Craven and Beaufort). The bill was placed upon the Calendar.

On motion of Mr. Durham the bill to incorporate the Western Central Railroad Company, was taken up and passed its several readings.

The discussion of the Revenue bill was resumed and discussed for sometime, when the bill passed its third reading by the following ballot:

YEAS.—Ames, Ashworth, Barnett, Candler, Carey, Cherry, Crawford, Dixon, Ellis, Forkner, Foster, French, Gahagan, Harris, of Wake, Hendricks, Hinnant, Hoffman, Horney, Hudgings, Ingram, Justus, of Henderson, Laflin, Leary, Long, of Chatham, Long, of Richmond, Mayo, McCanless, Moore, of Chowan, Morris, Pearson, Price, Proctor, Renfrow, Reynolds, Sinclair, Smith, of Wayne, Snipes, Stanton, Stilley, Strudwick, Sykes, Vestal, Vest, Waldrop, Welch, Whitley.

NAYES—Armstrong, Boddie, Davis, Davidson, Durham, Ferebee, Gibson, Green, Gunter, Hawkins, Hilliard, High, Hodgin, Humphries, Jarvis, Kelly, of Davie, Malone, McMillan, Moore, of Alamance, Nicholson, Painter, Pou, Robinson, Shaver, Smith, of Alleghany, Stevens, Sweat, Thompson, Williams, of Harnett, Williams, of Sampson.

On motion the House adjourned.

SENATE.
THURSDAY, March 17, 1870.
BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Forkner: Bill to authorize the sale of the State's interest in certain public works. This bill authorizes the Governor, with the advice of the council of the State, to sell the State's interest in the North Carolina & Atlantic and North Carolina Railroads and in the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company.

On motion of Mr. Cook the bill was referred to Committee on Internal Improvements.

By Mr. Legg: Bill to amend an act incorporating the Cape Fear and Waccamaw Land and Lumber Company.

CALENDAR.

House resolution proposing to adjourn *sine die* on the 28th inst.

Passed by a vote of yeas 35, nays 2.

Those who voted in the negative were Mr. Bellamy and A. H. Galloway, colored.

House resolution in favor of white and colored soldiers who were disabled in fighting for the Union. Passed.

Resolution requesting the Representatives of this State in Congress to use their influence to have the political disabilities of all citizens of this State removed,

Mr. Shoffner moved to refer the resolution to a special committee of three, with instructions, which was voted down.

Messrs. Beasley, Brogden, Colgrove, Hyman, col., Jones of Wake, Long, Shoffner, Smith and Stephens voted in the affirmative.

Mr. Love called the previous question, which wrs sustained, and the resolution passed unanimously.

On motion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
THURSDAY, March 17, 1870.
SPECIAL ORDER.

Bill to be entitled "an act concerning elections and registration in the year 1870."

In section 1, which names the different officers to be voted for in the coming election, Mr. French moved to strike out "Sheriff."

Mr. French said the Supreme Court had virtually decided that these officers would hold over in spite of an election ordered by this House.

The yeas and nays were called and the amendment was rejected by a vote of yeas 6, nays 68.

The following gentlemen voted in the affirmative: Messrs. Foster, French, McCanless, Seymour, Sinclair and Vest.

Mr. Gunter moved to strike out section 14, which provides that all the officers whose election is ordered by the first section of this act, shall be voted for on one ballot, either written or printed.

Mr. Vestal advocated the motion.

Harris, of Wake, colored, opposed it.

After some debate the yeas and nays were called and the amendment was rejected.

Mr. Pou moved to amend section 1 by adding a 10th class, providing for the election of Clerks of the Superior Courts in all counties now holding by appointment.

Mr. Sinclair moved to lay the amendment on the table.

The Chair announced that if the amendment was tabled, it would carry the bill with it.

The motion was pressed to a vote and rejected. [Here the resignation of Jos. W. Holden, Esq., both as the Speaker of and member of the House, to take effect to-morrow at 11 o'clock, was announced.—Mr. French moved that Mr. Holden be requested to withdraw his resignation as Speaker and member of the House. Carried.]

The debate upon the different amendments to the election bill was resumed.

Messrs. Downing and Moore, of Chowan, were opposed to all of the amendments.

Messrs. Gatling, Malone and others supported Mr. Pou's amendment.

Mr. Moore, of Chowan, moved to except Carrituck county from the provisions of the amendment. Lost.

Mr. Pou's amendment was put to a vote and rejected.

The bill then passed its third reading by a vote of yeas 88, nays 0.

A message was received from the Senate concurring in the House resolution adjourning *sine die* on the 28th instant, (*tremendous applause.*)

After the transaction of some further unimportant business, the House adjourned.

NOTE.—A communication was received from Jos. W. Holden, Esq., declining to withdraw his resignation as requested by the House.

"All This for Me?"

A gentleman, a merchent of large fortune, had built for himself a beautiful and costly residence. The grounds were extensive and tastefully laid out, and adorned with arbors and statuary. The building was furnished throughout in a style corresponding with its own elegance, and the fortunate proprietor was duly settled in it with his happy and much envied family.

It was not long before he was visited by an old friend, recently from California, who had there acquired great wealth, and had returned to the more eastern States to enjoy it. He was shown through the elegant establishment and beautiful grounds, and was so much pleased with the whole, that he immediately proposed to purchase the entire property, offering a liberal price.

"No," said the merchant, "nothing would induce me to sell it. I have expended upon its plan much thought, and given to its execution much careful attention, in order to adapt it, as far as possible, to the convenience and comfort of my family; and here I expect to spend with them the remainder of my days." His friend retired, convinced that it was useless to urge the matter.

That evening as the merchant, surrounded by his family, sat in his sumptuous apartment, engaged in family worship, he read the chapter containing that touching declaration of our dear Redeemer respecting his own extreme poverty. "The foxes have holes, and the birds of the air have nests, but the Son of man hath not where to lay his head."

As he read, his attention was arrested as never before by the latter clause, "the Son of man hath not where to lay his head." He paused, and gazed around upon the splendid walls and furniture, and his heart smote him. "All this *for me*," he said to himself, "and yet the Son of man had not where to lay his head." He was greatly troubled. He felt sorely rebuked by his own selfish prodigality. He saw, as never before, that in his case the servant was indeed not as the master; that he had utterly failed to imitate his blessed Lord in the denial of self, but on the contrary in all his expenditures was chiefly intent upon his own selfish gratification. As well as his state of mind would permit, he closed the evening service, and retired to his private apartment.

Here again, as he looked around upon the luxurious couches and various arrangements for comfort, the thought occurred to him, "All this for me, and yet the Son of man had not where to lay his head."—He passed a sleepless night, this one idea constantly revolving in his mind, and rose feverish and unrefreshed.

Descending to his dining room, as he surveyed the elaborate table furniture and expensive food, his heart again smote him, and he mentally exclaimed, "All this *for me*, and yet the Son of man had not where to lay his head."

He walked forth into his garden. There the rare exotics, the beautiful statuary, the arbored walks rebuked him as he thought, "All this *for me*, and yet my divine Lord and Redeemer had not where to lay his head." He went to his office, but found himself incapable of attending to business, this one thought being ever present to his mind, "The Son of man had not where to lay his head."

As the day wore on he became more vividly impressed with the thought of his own unfaithfulness as a steward of God, and his extreme selfishness in expending *so much for himself* and comparatively so *little* for that dear Saviour who had sacrificed so much for him. He saw that this same selfishness and extravagant expenditure must prove a snare to his soul, estranging him still more to Christ, and greatly increasing that love of the world which already had much too strong a hold upon him.

Toward the close of the day he sent for his friend of the previous evening, and said to him, "Sir, were you in earnest in offering me the sum you did for my residence? "Yes," said his friend, "I should be too happy to purchase it." "Then" said the merchant, "the place is yours. I dare not keep it, for the Son of man had not where to lay his head."

The property was soon transferred, a comfortable but far more humble residence secured, into which the merchant and his family cheerfully removed.

The large sum received for the splendid mansion was as cheerfully given to that Redeemer "who had not where to lay his head," now ten thousand times more precious from a new and wonderful manifestation of his love, filling his soul with a peace and joy before unknown.—*American Messenger.*

From the San Francisco Tribune.

A Romantic Tragedy—A Virginian Marries His own Daughter.

It was said by Solomon, who, in his day, was the wisest of men, that there is "nothing new under the sun." It would seem, from the frequent occurrence of remarkable incidents, that there is certainly nothing of an improbable nature, judging from the following wonderfully strange and hardly creditable story which come to our ears a few days since:

In the spring of 1849, when the gold fever was at its highest possible state of excitement in California, and the yielding earth wore a rich carpet of green verdure, waving luxuriantly in the soft Southern clime, as its dew sprinkled petals proudly kissed the morning sunbeams, there lived in the State of Virginia, on the banks of the flowing York river, a few miles below the historical town of Yorktown, a gentleman of culture, whose parents were in moderate circumstances. It was during the gold excitements he left the comfort of a home, his friends, relatives, a loving wife, whom he had led to the altar but a year since, and an only child—a daughter of two months—and took up his lonely journey to seek his fortune in the wild, distant West, over and beyond the Rocky Mountains, where the bright and golden sun sinks down to rest amid the blue waves of the grand Pacific.

After years of toil, drudgery and reverses of fortunes in the mines, he came to this city and engaged in business. He being successful, soon amassed an immense fortune. His beloved wife had died during a prevailing epidemic while on a visit to some relative during the yellow fever season at New Orleans, as at the same time did a little girl of another family, of the same name and age as his little daughter. He visited the States, but could find no clue to his deceased wife's sister; he thought, naturally, she, too, had died.—He returned to the golden State, and time and the whirling excitement of business soon healed his sorrows, and effaced, apparently, all recollections of his old home on the banks of the placid York.

Shortly after the completion of the Pacific railroad there arrived at this city a gentleman, his wife and a beautiful, well educated and graceful young lady just blooming into maidenhood, apparently and really of about eighteen summers. It was by chance that the young lady and aged widower met—and to meet was to love.—They were duly married after a short acquaintance; the ceremony being celebrated with great *eclat*, and creating no little flutter in the fashionable and wealthy circles of our city. The fact that both parties bore the same Christian name excited no comment or inquiry, as it was one almost quite as common as that of Smith or Brown.

A few weeks after the marriage, as the husband and wife naturally inquired into each other's past history and antecedents, and were gradually becoming better acquainted with each other, the denouement came—they were father and daughter—man and wife; the instinctive love of the parent for the child and the daughter for the father had been superseded by strong emotional passion of sexual love. Both innocent at heart, but foully criminal in the eyes of man and of God.

His daughter was not dead, as he supposed; but, after the death of his wife, was kindly taken charge of by his sister-in-law, who had married and moved to a distant State, and who also, with her husband, accompanied his wife's daughter to this coast, to meet as strangers, lovers and subsequently parent and child—as they were—cultivated passionate love changed into filial parental devotion.

Wonderfully strange indeed are the fortuitous circumstances which control and guide the footsteps of susceptible mortals.

Care of Horses.

The London Horse Book says: All horses must not be fed in the same proportions, without regard to their ages, their constitutions, and their work; because the impropriety of such a practice is self-evident. Yet it is constantly done, and is the basis of disease of every kind.

Never use bad hay on account of its cheapness, because there is not proper nourishment in it.

Damaged corn is exceedingly injurious, because it brings on inflammation of the bowels and skin diseases.

Chaff is better for old horses than hay, because they can chew and digest it better.

Mix chaff with corn or beans, and do not give the latter alone, because it makes the horse chew his food more and digest it better.

Hay or grass alone will not support a horse under hard work, because there is not sufficient nutritive body in either.

When a horse is worked hard its food should chiefly be oats—if not worked hard its food should chiefly be hay—because oats supply more nourishment and flesh-making material than any other kind of food; hay not so much.

For a saddle or coach horse, half a peck of oats and eighteen pounds of good hay are sufficient. If the hay is not good, add a quarter of a peck more oats. A horse which works harder may have rather more of each; one that works little should have less.

Rack feeding is wasteful. The better plan is to feed with chopped hay, from a manger, because the food is not then thrown about, and is more easily chewed and digested.

Sprinkle the hay with water that has salt dissolved in it, because it is pleasing to the animal's taste, and more easily digested. A teaspoonful of salt in a bucket of water is sufficient.

Oats should be bruised for an old horse, but not for a young one, because the former, through age and defective teeth, cannot chew them properly; the young horse can do so, and they are thus properly mixed with the saliva and turned into wholesome nutriment.—*Turf, Field and Fire Side.*

Burial of a Distinguished Mason.

The funeral of Robert D. Holmes, Past Grand Master of the Masons of the State of New York, took place Wednesday afternoon at New York, and was a very imposing affair. The officers of the Grand Lodge of the State met at the house of the deceased and escorted the remains to Grace church, corner of Broadway and Tenth street. The entire body of the church was reserved for members of the fraternity. The Episcopal Church service for the dead was read by Rev. Mr. Potter. The remains were then exposed to the view of friends and members of the order, after which they were escorted to Greenwood Cemetery by members of the Grand Lodge and of St. John's Commandery of Knights Templar, of which deceased was a member, and lodges of New York and Brooklyn. The procession of Masons exceeded in numbers any ever held there, being over two miles in length, and was witnessed by thousands of citizens along the line of march.

THE DOWN-TRODDEN LAND.

BY FATHER RYAN.

Yes, give me the land where the ruins are spread,
And the living tread light on the hearts of the dead;
Yes, give me a land that is blest by the dust,
And bright with the deeds of the down-trodden just;
Yes, give me the land where the battle's wild blast
Has flashed on the future the form of the past;
Yes, give me the land that hath legends and lays,
That tells of the memory of long vanished days;
Yes, give me the land that hath story and song,
To tell of the strife of the right with the wrong;
Yes, give me a land with a grave in each spot,
And names on the graves that shall not be forgot;
Yes, give me the land of the wreck and the tomb,
There's grandeur in graves—there's glory in gloom,
For out of the gloom future brightness is born,
As after the night looms the sunrise of morn,
And the graves of the dead with the grass overgrown
May yet form the footstool of liberty's throne,
And each simple wreck in the pathway of might
Shall yet be a rock in the temple of right.

Stonewall Jackson in Rome—Interesting Incident.

Miss Sallie A. Brock, of Virginia, who is now on a visit to Rome, is furnishing a series of interesting letters from the Eternal City to the New York Metropolitan Record. From her last letter, dated February 15th, we make the following interesting extract, which will be read with pleasure by every admirer of that great and good man Stonewall Jackson. After describing her visit to the church of St. Maria di Ava Coeli, Miss Brock writes as follows:

From the church I continued my walk towards the palace of Cæsar, and as I stood attempting to read an inscription on the arch of Septimus Severus an incident occurred which I think well worth relating—at least that sent me onward with a feeling of pride in my heart which must have been akin to that which many a Roman woman has experienced at mention of certain names that gave a brighter glory to Rome.

Wishing some information, I ventured a question to a friendly priest who passed me. At that moment a French soldier, in the uniform of the Pontifical Zouaves, approached, and politely lifted his hat. When the priest had given me answer, he said:

"Are you not an American lady?"

"I am," I replied.

"Are you not from the States of the South?"

I proudly confessed my nativity in Virginia, and a gratified smile lighted up his sunburnt visage.

"I thought so! I thought so!" he exclaimed. "I cannot mistake the accent. I was a soldier in the Confederate army! I fought for the South under Stonewall Jackson."

You may rest assured I was not slow in extending to him my hand, and expressing gratitude in all the language I could at the moment command.

The priest stood by in astonishment, not understanding this remarkable demonstration.

"A great man!—a great man Stonewall Jackson was!" continued the soldier, while a shade of the deepest sadness settled over his face, and he touched his hat and passed on.

As I looked forward to the Arch of Septimus Severus, and further on to that of Titus, and still further on to that of Constantine, I could not help thinking that in generations yet to come some one might stand, as I did then, and ponder over an inscription engraven upon some monument somewhere on the soil of my own dear mother State recording the name and deeds of Stonewall Jackson—not less great and far more good than those which won for Rome's mighty men crowns and arches, and immortality for all future ages.

This episode of the morning almost unfitted me for research. I found myself as I walked on seeing and yet scarcely seeing. In imagination I was back again in the capital of the Southern Confederacy, and from every lip I listened to the praises of him whose praises so gladly leaped from the heart of the French soldier, and anon I beheld a long military and civic procession, a noble hearse with nodding plumes; I heard the dull, dead notes of the muffled drum and the low wail of martial music as it pierced the agonized air, and I saw the star which had given us promise of a nation begin to fade, and darker and darker grew until it went out, and it was night with us—midnight to every hope that had enkindled the flames on the crimson, dripping altar of patriotism.

Paper Clothing and Articles of Use.

The Japanese paper handkerchiefs are assuredly coming, if a contemporary be right. The paper-collar manufacture now has been extended to less prominent but more important garments of great strength and flexibility, which can be sewed with a machine, giving seams almost as strong as a woven fabric. The inventor has particularly applied it to the production of petticoats, which are either printed in imitation of the fashionable skirts of the day, or stamped out with open work of such beauty and delicacy as no amount of labor with scissors and needle could imitate. The marvel is that these really beautiful productions can be sold at retail at fifteen cents each. Imitation cretonnes and chintz for bed furniture are also made, a set costing at retail about $1 50. The felted material is so flexible that a curtain may be twisted into a rope and shaken out again, showing as little creasing as chintz similarly treated. There are also table-cloths embossed with signs of great beauty. This felted paper may in the end have a serious influence on the production of the woven fabrics it is intended to displace. Imitation leather, impermeable to water, is likewise made of it, and produces a cheap and useful covering for furniture, and even serves for shoes.—*Paper Trade Reporter.*

The New York *Sun* wittily asks: "Why shouldn't people have more sense than to use tobacco in theatres, churches, and other public places? The world is all before them where to chew, and they might be a little more delicate in the matter."

J. C. Beecher, a prominent citizen of Clinton, Iowa, died of paralysis on Saturday, two hours after gaining a suit of $25,000 damages entered against him.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 16th instant, by Rev. W. M. Robey, Mr. LATHIN LEE BOON to Miss LANA ANN ORRELL.

DIED.

In Philadelphia, on the 9th of February, 1870, Mrs. ANN SANDERS, widow of the late Dr. Robert A. Sanders and daughter of James L. G. Baker, Esq., of Jackson county, Florida.

A Dreadful Murder—A Woman in Mansfield, Ohio, Killed in her Bed-Room.

The Pittsburgh Commercial of Monday contains the following dispatch from Mansfield, Ohio, rehearsing a dreadful tragedy:

Early this morning it was discovered that Mary J. Lunsford, a seamstress, about thirty years old, residing near the Atlantic depot, had been murdered in her bed.—The most intense excitement was created by the discovery, and several thousand persons have visited the scene of the horror during the day. The body was found on a bed in an upper room nearly naked; the upper slats of the bed were broken, her head resting near the floor. Her head was almost severed from the body by a horrible gash in the throat extending from ear to ear; another laying one cheek open from the mouth to the throat, and a deep cut, about six inches in length, extending downward in the abdomen. The upper part of the bed and pillow were saturated with blood, a large pool of which was on the floor. Her arms were terribly beaten, and her body bore evidence of a fearful struggle with the fiend.

A negro living in another part of the same house was awakened by the struggle and cries about 1 o'clock, and tried the door, but could not gain admission. He then went to a neighbor for help, which was refused on the plea that he must have been dreaming, and that everything was right. He then waited till morning before he acquainted other persons with his suspicions that something was wrong in the woman's apartment. A coroner's jury has been sitting on the case this afternoon, and adjourned this evening till Monday.

The following facts have been elicited: The woman came here from Cincinnati in August last. By letters found on the premises it appears that she was to have been married on Tuesday next to a man by the name of J. Ebersoll, of this city.—Marks of blood on a lower window-sill indicate that the murderer escaped that way. An umbrella was found in the house marked "William Larabie." A large man with dark clothes was seen coming from the direction of the house about 1 o'clock, and proceeded up street. Ebersoll was arrested at Shelby to-day, and will be held as a witness. The murdered woman has been married, and leaves one child about seven years old living at Lima. Her former husband is supposed to be now in Kentucky. It is thought the murderer must have been wounded, as he was tracked some distance by blood on the ground. As yet nothing has transpired to furnish a clue to the murderer. The county commissioners and City Council met this morning and promptly offered a reward of $1,000 for the detection of the murderer.

From the New York World, March 16.

A Rencontre in Broadway, New York—George Wilkes Caned by Major Wm. Leland.

A scene occurred on Broadway yesterday afternoon, which, for a short time, caused a great sensation and materially shocked the promenaders of that gay thoroughfare. It appears that for some time past a storm had been brewing between the editor of *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*, Mr. George Wilkes, and Major William Leland, of the Metropolitan Hotel. These gentlemen were formerly on the best of terms, but it seems that of late Major Leland had bestowed some favors on the paper called the *Turf, Field and Farm*, which is a bitter rival to the *Spirit*, and hence the jealousy and hatred of the proprietor of the latter journal were aroused. Mr. Wilkes expressed his displeasure several times to Major Leland and his brother Charles, but the Major, feeling that he was under no personal obligation to the editor of the *Spirit*, refused to mend his ways, or to conform to the wishes of his former friend. On Saturday last he was astonished, on taking up the *Spirit*, to find in its columns what he regarded a gross attack on himself, an article in which Major Leland was dished up to the public as a coward. In carving Mr. Leland, the editor also discovered other properties in him which he denominated accordingly. Major Leland, after reading the article, denounced it as a mean, cowardly attack, and told his brother he would get satisfaction from the editor in some way. He seemed to be most offended at being represented as a coward, and said he did not care for anything else that had been written about him. He asserted that he was no coward, and that to prove it he would meet Wilkes anywhere, and under any circumstances. His brother, Mr. Charles Leland, endeavored to dissuade him from any attempt to seek redress by violence, and advised him to pursue the course provided by law where persons are libelled by editors. Major Leland, in his frenzy, replied that he knew his business, and that he would conduct the case himself. He saw no more of Mr. Wilkes until about two o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the two met in Broadway, just below Canal street, near the Brandreth House. Major Leland was walking up and Mr. Wilkes was going down. The weather was beautiful, and at that hour the street was thronged with a crowd of busy pedestrians and gay.

Major Leland immediately stepped up to Mr. Wilkes, saying, "Why did you make that outrageous attack on me in your paper of Saturday?"

Mr. Wilkes, much surprised, straightened up and squared off, and exclaimed, "Hands off, sir. Don't you touch me," and at the same time grasped his undercoat in such a manner as led Mr. Leland to think he was drawing a pistol.

Major Leland, without further ceremony, raised his cane and struck Wilkes several smart blows on the head and shoulders, exclaiming: "I will show you whether I am a coward." The cane was soon broken into pieces, and as Mr. Wilkes turned to escape punishment or to look for an officer, Leland dealt him several blows on his back with his fists.

The affair created an immense sensation on the street, and the scene was witnessed by a large crowd.

As Mr. Wilkes was making his way out of the crowd as expeditiously as possible, Leland cried out to the throng of spectators: "There goes the chivalrous fighting editor, George Wilkes."

That ended the affair for the present. There was no interference by the police, and up to last evening no legal proceedings had been instituted by Mr. Wilkes.

The "Congregationalist" advises ministers who have "throats" to throw their physic and their wrappers to the dogs; let their beards grow, as God intended should be the case with men; and toughen their throats with cold water and the sweet breath of heaven, even when it blows off a snow-bank, instead of enervating them with the steam and

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WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1869.

Governors Walker and Holden—A Contrast

The manly letter of Governor WALKER, of Virginia, demanding to know of General CANBY by what law or authority he interfered in the conflict now going on in the city of Richmond between Mayor ELLYSON and ex-Mayor CHAHOON is in striking contrast with the partisan and unnatural conduct of Governor HOLDEN in his appeals for military interference with a portion of the citizens of this State. In Richmond there is a serious conflict of authority, attended with great excitement and some riotous and violent demonstrations. Blood has been shed, resulting thus far in the death of one man and the wounding of several others. Governor WALKER indignantly resents General CANBY's illegal interference, and nobly vindicates the rights of Virginia as a coequal in the Union with the other States. He declines to interfere as Governor, for, says he, in his second letter to General CANBY, "It is proper for me to say that I expressly decline to interfere, by advice or otherwise, with the steps taken by Mayor ELLYSON to vindicate his authority, never for a moment doubting his ability to do so, and to suppress any acts of violence or lawlessness that might be incited by those who were attempting to set at defiance the lawful authorities of this city, and till he failed to do this or calls upon me as the chief Executive of the State for assistance, I did not deem it my duty to interfere, and I so expressed myself to him and to you."

The noble stand taken by Governor WALKER to vindicate the honor and maintain the welfare of his adopted State is in wonderful constrast with the false and cowardly attack "our" Governor has made upon the character of his fellow-citizens and upon the best interests of his native State. He has issued a formal proclamation declaring one county in a state of insurrection, and has sent his confidential friend and trusted official, Littlefield, as a bearer of dispatches to the President, requesting Federal troops to suppress disorders and disband the organization of murderers. To show how maliciously misrepresented our people have been in this matter, and how much damage this cowardly conduct of Governor HOLDEN is calculated to do the whole State, we quote the following extract from the Washington City correspondence of the New York *Herald*, written, doubtless, after consultation with the Governor's ambassador, the honorable and immaculate Littlefield :

"To-morrow General M. S. Littlefield, who has arrived in this city, will present to the President a communication from Governor Holden, of North Carolina, requesting a force of United States troops to assist in preserving order in that State. Senators Pool and Abbott have had this question under consideration for some time, and now that the case presents itself in the form of an official request, they will renew their efforts to put an end to the lawlessness which prevails. The counties in the disturbed condition are Jones, Onslow, Duplin, Lenoir, Alamance, Orange and Chatham. The last are said to be in a worse condition than others, and something will be necessary, it is feared, more substantial than justice, in order to restore peace and security. In the present state of affairs it is impossible to execute laws, State or national, and in addition to promiscuous murder, the revenue laws of the United States in this section have been rendered almost entirely nugatory. On the 7th instant Governor Holden issued a proclamation in which, having narrated a large list of infamous and unprovoked barbarities, he declared Alamance county to be in a state of insurrection, and that

"The laws must be maintained." These laws are for over all. Every citizen of whatever, party or color must be absolutely free to express his political opinions and must be safe in his own house. These outrages and these violations of law shall and must cease. Criminals must and shall be brought to justice. The whole power of both governments, State and federal is pledged to this, and this power will be exerted. Criminals who may escape to counties adjoining Alamance will be pursued, and if not delivered up by the civil authorities of said counties, or if sheltered or protected in said counties with the knowledge of the civil authorities, the said counties will also be declared to be in a state of insurrection."

From all accounts gangs of desperadoes have taken charge of things in Alamance. The opposition consists in an inveterate hostility to the United States government and the negroes.—Judge Graham, a man of influence in that section, is much censured for not using his controlling voice in the direction of order and good behaviour. The old secession element is rampant and it seems as if another sound drubbing and liberal application of hemp alone will check the evil. The President will be urged to act at once."

"In the present state of affairs it is impossible to execute the laws, State or National, and in addition to promiscuous murder, the revenue laws of the United States in this section have been rendered entirely nugatory," says this letter writer. Can Governor HOLDEN read over these false and slanderous statements and not shudder at the consequences likely to spring from the cowardly and contemptible course into which party necessities and personal ambition have led him? He knows, as do the people of North Carolina know, that there is no insurrection in Alamance or elsewhere in this State; the civil officers of the State and General Government have met with no resistance in the execution of the law. The National Government has lost more in the execution of its revenue laws from the dishonesty of its officials than from the resistance of our citizens, and civil law has suffered more from the incapacity and partiality of Radical officials than from the violence of the people. To-day there does not exist in Alamance or elsewhere in North Carolina any extraordinary or unusual spirit of lawlessness, nor is there any complaint that the ordinary process cannot be executed, or that arrests have been or are attended with trouble. The Sheriff of Alamance, so far from desiring the assistance of the Governor, declares most positively that he has found no difficulty in making arrests, nor has he failed to do so when called upon.

The troops have been sent; martial law has been proclaimed; the State has been published as disorderly; as dangerous for immigrants; our citizens denounced as violators of the law and as murderers. And to what end? This outrage upon a people has been perpetrated in the interests of party—for the benefit of this same Governor HOLDEN and a few other desperate and despicable politicians, whose fortunes depend upon a continuation of the strife and commotion which gave them prominence. For such men are these slanders perpetrated—for such base purposes does this unnatural son make war upon his State and her people.

Duplin County.

We direct attention to the remarks of Mr. McMillan, in the House proceedings, in reply to the malicious slanders upon Duplin county, which Governor Holden's partisan and cowardly course has brought about. There are no more law abiding, peaceful, industrious citizens than are the people of Duplin. The county voted strongly against the Governor and his party, and that is offense enough in the eyes of that individual. The people of Duplin can laugh to scorn any vituperation the Governor or his confidential companion and adviser, Littlefield, can heap upon them. Sustained by the consciousness of right and protected by the honesty and integrity of their county government, they can well exclaim "Cease, viper, you bite a file."

Robeson County.

If the Governor has the disposal of more troops than necessary to quell the "insurrection" in Alamance, he might very beneficially order them to Robeson, where negro outlaws, some of whom have just been released from jail, are murdering white people in cold blood. If in retaliation, it is for efforts to bring them to trial for other murders committed by them. As their victims are not of the class denominated "loyal" in Radical parlance, possibly the Governor does not care whether they are abandoned by the Government or not. What is the *Standard's* opinion in regard to the action of the Governor if Lowry, Strong, Oxendine and their fellows were whites and Democrats, instead of being of the orthodox color and politics—fellows of the League? Would the outrages in Robeson pass unnoticed, or would not some little reference be made thereto, at least in Littlefield's gossip with newspaper reporters?

How shameless is the partisanship of Governor Holden.

Accident on the South Carolina Railroad.

An accident occurred on the South Carolina Railroad yesterday between 11 and 12 o'clock, which proved quite serious and even fatal in its results. While nearing Louisville station, about 8 or 10 miles south of Kingsville, at a good round speed, the coupling between the hindermost passenger car and the private car of Gen. Wm. MacRae, Superintendent of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, which was attached to the rear of the whole train, broke. In this car were Mr. Morris K. Jessup, and wife, (to whom the W. & M. R. R. was mortgaged and on whose account sold) and Mr. Wm. E. Dodge and wife coming through from Augusta. On the front platform of the car was Caleb Davis, Gen. MacRae's trusted servant, who always traveled with the car. When the coupling broke the front trucks gave way, (this probably caused the coupling to break) and the wreck of this demolished the rear truck, throwing the car first on its front end, which was badly broken, and then hurling it violently around across the track. Caleb Davis, who was on the platform, was crushed to death. The whole party inside were badly bruised, but none of them dangerously. The accident was not discovered on the remainder of the train until it arrived at the wood station about half a mile away. On returning the wreck as above described was seen. Messrs. Jessup and Dodge with their wives stopped at Sumter, and will probably pass through to-night. The train was delayed but little and made connection as usual with Kingsville and this point last night.

Poor Caleb, the only victim of whom a death sacrifice was demanded, is deserving of regret. A good servant, prompt, intelligent, industrious and reliable. He has for a long time been in the employ of Gen. MacRae on the road, but hailed from Columbia. To this place his body was conveyed after the accident.

Begging the Question.

It seems that we are never to have peace in North Carolina unless at the price of perfect submission to the will of men placed over us by fraud, accomplished at the point of the bayonet.

The habitual reverence of North Carolinians for the law, and their respect for its officers are well and widely known.—This reputation has been their inheritance from generation to generation.

We have more than once expressed the belief that the disturbances in the State, especially those in the middle portion of it, must be attributed to other causes than the flawless habits and violent temper of the people. If they had confidence in the integrity and purity of the Judges, appeals would always be made to the courts, and there would never be a resort to retaliation and violence.

The Raleigh *Standard*, in referring to the statements that deeds of violence have been committed in retaliation for outrages, especially in regard to the hanging of the negro in Alamance, says: "If a wrong was or is now being perpetrated on society, or any member of a secret organization, an appeal should be taken to the Courts.—'Let justice be done though the Heavens fall.'" If the advice contained in this familiar quotation was addressed to Judge Tourgee and he should follow it—or changed to suit his case—let justice be done though Radicals are hanged and Leagues broken up—it is well directed, and we may hope for a speedy cessation of these troubles. But it is hardly to be expected of men to witness the burning of barns, the murder of citizens, the outrages upon females, with well grounded suspicion of the honesty and incorruptibility of their Judge, without inaugurating measures of retaliation.

We have more than once expressed the belief that the resignation of Judge Tourgee would at once restore peace and harmony in his judicial district, and we have called upon him, for the good of the State to resign, or at least to exchange circuits for a term or two with some Judge not personally odious to the people. Let the public confidence be restored in the courts and all good men will appeal to them alone. Make them indeed the temples of justice and North Carolinians will renew their reverence for the law and its officials.

We quote again the extract we made a few days since from the *Old North State*, a paper that under no pretence can be charged with seeking to palliate any violation of law, sustaining the position we have all along taken in this matter :

"The second reason which we give for this lawlessness is the want of confidence felt in those whose duty it is to administer justice.—That this is so scarcely admits of a doubt. We would not unnecessarily assail a judicial officer, and we are not going to assail Judge Tourgee now. He may be as honest, impartial and upright as any Judge on the bench. But he must know that the intelligent people of his District do not have that confidence in him which it is necessary that they should to enable him to make an effective and useful Judge. He does not possess any influence with them, and without the respect of the people the best Judge can do but little in suppressing lawlessness. The people of North Carolina have ever been in the habit of reverencing their judicial officers, but they do not reverence some of their present Judges, which greatly impairs their efficiency. With a knowledge of this fact, and he must know it, Judge Tourgee should resign his offie, to the end that another may be appointed who does possess the confidence of all parties. If he is the patriotic man that some claim that he is he will do it. Let Judge Tourgee resign, and let such a man as Col. John H. Dillard, for instance, be appointed to succeed him, and there will at once be an improved condition of things in that Judicial District. But it is hardly to be supposed that there is patriotism enough in those interested to induce them to take such a course. Yet by taking such a course they would not only render a great service to the State, but to their party also. Judicial offices should always be kept high above party, and the right men selected for them irrespective of party. Such a step on the part of Judge Tourgee and Gov. Holden would be by far the most popular one taken by them since they have been in office.

As to the outrage at Graham, we cannot too strongly express our abhorrence of it. All Lynch law is to be condemned, but there seems to be no paliation for this deed whatever."

Slanders.

In the course of the debate upon the Georgia bill in the Senate on Monday last, Senator Nye is reported as follows: "What is the intelligence from North Carolina? What is the intelligence from Georgia? Murder, rapine and ruin. Every day repeats the history of the wrongs of the loyal people there." Yes, and John Pool, a degenerate son of the State, sat there and with guilty silence listened to this base slander upon his fellow-citizens. We could hardly expect one who has sold himself, body and soul, to the Radical party—who took the oath of allegiance to the Confederate Government merely to embarrass and injure it, according to his own confession—to display sufficient manhood and honesty to defend his people against the false attacks of a fellow Senator.

But is there no champion of our people in the Halls of Congress? Is Cobb, and Lash and Jones so lost to all sense of honor and decency as to permit these slanders to pass into history? We fear so. But where is Colonel Dockery? He surely will raise his voice in behalf of truth—in behalf of his outraged and slandered fellow-citizens. He has not, we trust, sunk his honorable feelings as a North Carolinian into a slavish obedience to a partisan prejudice, nor steeped his soul in the moral degradation which Governor Holden demands of his followers. Will he not raise his voice in defense of the State? Will he not enter his protest against a record which seeks to fasten in the sacred archives of history these crimes upon his own people? We trust so. He can do more credit to his head and heart, and more for his future reputation, than any number of party endorsements in his renomination and election can do for him. These are but doubtful and ephemeral advantages at best. We hope he will not make himself a party to these malicious slanders against North Carolina by remaining silent.

Will not Governor Holden's weight of guilt yet overpower him?

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad.

Interested as the people of Wilmington are in all that concerns the progress of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, they naturally watch with jealous care and anxiety everything connected with the welfare of that road. We published on yesterday a statement from the Charlotte *Democrat* that the Public Treasurer had been enjoined against delivering to the President of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad the five hundred thousand dollars of First Mortgage Bonds which were authorized to be surrendered to the Company by late act of the Legislature to enable that Company to prosecute its work and complete the road.

The condition of these Bonds, as we understand them, is as follows: By act of the Legislature ratified December 20th, 1866, this Company was permitted to issue four millions of dollars of First Mortgage Bonds, the State accepting a second mortgage for the Company's indebtedness.—Under the authority of this act, and as subsequently amended by the Convention of 1868, two million five hundred thousand dollars of these bonds were issued.—The State retained, *for its own security*, five hundred thousand dollars of them, in case the Company should fail to pay the interest upon those which were sold. The holders of the bonds never looked to the State for the payment of this interest, and in view of the fact that North Carolina has not paid one dollar of its own interest since the war, it could hardly have been expected that it would be likely to pay interest for the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, had the Company defaulted. The holders were secured from loss by a first mortgage upon the franchise and property of the Company, including its road-bed, superstructure, choses in action, and real and personal estate. Here has been and is their security. It was upon the value of this consideration that they were purchased and are now held. None would gain more by a failure to pay interest than the holders of these bonds. There are but little over a million dollars of them issued, and the mortgage is upon one hundred and forty miles of railroad in prosperous running order.

We do not propose to anticipate the question raised by this injunction as to the right of the State to surrender bonds held for its own security, but we do desire to discover what enemy or enemies of North Carolina and its work of internal improvement are throwing this obstacle in the way of the progress of this road. It surely cannot be a citizen of Charlotte, as we might be led to think from the source from whence the information reaches us. No true North Carolinian can act in such hostility to the best interests of the State.

We would blame no holder of these bonds to protect himself against loss, but none of them can honestly say that they look to North Carolina for security against the failure of the Company to pay its interest promptly. The interest has always been met, and the Company cannot afford to fail in doing so. The first failure would be immediately followed by a foreclosure of the mortgage and the sale of the road. There is no chance then of possible loss to the bondholders or to the State.

Under these circumstances we cannot but believe that this injunction was sued out from other motives than to secure the prompt payment of interest, for which they have been deposited with the Public Treasurer. We hope our Charlotte cotemporary will give us the names of the parties concerned in this transaction.

Verbal Ambiguities.

The ambiguity of words and phrases is the occasion of numerous misapprehensions, puzzles and absurdities in current literature, a few examples of which may be entertaining.

Referring first to puzzles, we may mention the case of the man who had six children, and had never seen one of them.—The mind is misled here by supposing that "one of them" means any of them, and if it had been said, never saw a single one of them, it would have been still more likely to be understood. The answer to this puzzle is, that one of them had been born while the man was on a journey, and he had not seen it.

There is a puzzle well known to the rising generation, which runs nearly in this fashion: "There was a poor blind beggar who had a brother; the brother died, but the man who died had no brother. What what relation was the beggar to the man who died?" Here we are misled by taking it for granted that the beggar must have been a man, but the clue being given that the beggar was a girl, it becomes quite plain that the beggar was a sister of the man who died.

There are a number of these riddles on the subject of relationships. We are told of two men who met at an inn, and greeted each other affectionately. The inn keeper asked one of them if the other was a kin of his, and received the following enigmatical reply:

"Brother nor sister have I none,
Yet this man's father was my father's son."

Now this is a perfectly plain proposition, and yet I have known a company delve at it for an hour, and finally give it up, only to marvel at their own stupidity in not seeing that this form of words was but an ambiguous way of saying that "this man" was the speaker's son. Again, two brothers were walking down the street, and one stopped at a door, remarking: "I have a niece here who is ill." "Thank Heaven," said the other, "I have no niece." How could that be? The only difficulty in guessing this is the tendency of the mind to move in a rut. Having got the idea of niece fixed, the mind refuses to think of anything else but different kinds of nieces, and never once looks to one side sufficiently to see that the sick girl was the daughter of the man who said he had no niece. It is very true that the expression "Thank Heaven!" seems somewhat uncalled for when the true fact appears, but then a riddle must not be made too easy.

There is something quite fascinating to the juvenile mind in that peculiar effect in words which is called a catch. Thus a youngster with a very serious face enters the room with a piece of news. "Beecher" says he "got shot to-day." "Is that so?" says one; and "Where?" asks another.—"He got shot in a hardware store down town," says the youngster. "He was going hunting." In the same way, with a little falsification of accent and the omission of the hyphen, he says that he has seen a horse fly, a garden walk, a kettle drum, a hat box, etc. He is delighted to annoy the company with the question, "How many hairs are there in a dog's tail?" and to assure them with much nonchalance at last that there are none, the hairs being all on the outside.

In the same spirit a man endorsed his companion who wanted to get trusted for a bottle of wine, with the remark, "if he refuses to pay for it, I will." The man refused to pay for it, and so did his friend, as he said he would. For such a person I have no sympathy, but I must admit a lurking admiration of that dilapidated student of the subtle distinction of words, who, when trying to effect a free entrance to a theatre, was roughly told by the doorkeeper, "Here, I can't pass you," and who replied with dignity as he walked in, "You need not pass me, my dear sir. Just you stand where you are, and I will pass you.

What is known as the white lie is rendered possible by the uncertainty in language of which I am speaking. Thus when the sheriff asked the wife of a Quaker, against whom he had a writ, if her husband was at home, she replied, "Yes, he will see thee in a moment." The sheriff waited some, and then suggested to the lady that she had promised that he might see her husband. "Nay, friend," replied the Quakeress, "I only promised that he would see thee. He has seen thee. He did not like thy looks; therefore he avoided thee, and hath left the house by another path."

A Humorous Street Scene—Disappointed Juveniles Applicants for Office.

The truth of the saying "misery loves company" would have been verified this morning if that "good old gentleman of Edgemore Road, London," could have been permitted to view the vast army of small boys congregated in front of the store in Nassau street between Fulton and John.—"Ye ancient Briton" referred to had advertised for a body-servant to call, with testimonials of character, between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning. He was awakened from a troubled sleep at half-past 8 o'clock by a fearful commotion in the street. Having donned his morning gown, he raised the window to discover the cause of the trouble, and was amazed to behold a long line of hungry lackeys drawn up in single file before the door waiting the opportunity to present themselves. He dreaded the ordeal of an interview with such a boisterous assembly, and ordered his butler to engage the last man who presented himself, no matter what his qualifications were for the position. At about half-past 7 o'clock this morning such another scene was witnessed by a Commercial reporter in Nassau-street. Some luckless firm had advertised for a "stout boy to run errands and make himself generally useful," and with that promptitude always manifested by young America, fully two hundred and fifty well-washed youths wedged themselves together at the foot of the stairs leading to the Eldorado of their hopes. The excitement grew so intense at length that the passers-by were attracted to the spot, and, without being able to discover the cause, eagerly mingled among the juvenile mob. Presently the gentleman who had advertised pressed through the crowd, gained the office door, seized the most promising of the boys in the style of "Shoo fly" Cox—i. e., collar and unmentionables—and rolling him in before him, slammed the door in the faces of the disappointed ones, who took the act for a refusal and retired from the premises, mourning over their disappointment.—New York *Commercial*.

ANOTHER FIRE.—Sunday morning a few minutes before 5 o'clock our citizens were again aroused from their slumbers by the alarm of fire. This time it was centrally located, and therefore the more to be dreaded because of its proximity to property of value. The fire originated in an old, combustible wooden building on Third street, between Market and Princess, owned by Dr. A. J. DeRosset, and occupied by James Lowry (colored) as a blacksmith shop. It first appeared under the eaves of the roof at the rear of the building on the South side. If water could have been obtained when the fire was first discovered, it might have been easily extinguished. But the Marshal had ordered the steam engine, which was housed near at hand and soon out, to the cistern on Market street, thinking that a plentiful supply of water could be obtained there. Unfortunately the cistern was almost empty and could not begin to supply the demands of the engine, which finally had to be placed at the river, over three blocks removed. By this time the flames had been communicated to the fine new schoolhouse used by Misses Kennedy and Hart, and also owned by Dr. DeRosset, south of and immediately adjoining the burning shop. Before water could be obtained this building, too, was past saving, and was soon destroyed. The fire was extinguished by the steam engine in these smouldering ruins.

The loss of Dr. DeRosset is as follows; Loss on shool-house, $2,800; insured in Ætna Fire, of Hartford, for $1,500. Loss of blacksmith shop, between $200 and $300—no insurance. The school furniture was insured in the Underwriters' Agency for $650—damage small; furniture nearly all saved. DeRosset & Co. agents for both companies. Lowry's loss in the blacksmith shop consisted of two buggies, two carts, one wagon, one dray, portions of unfinished buggies, and a considerable quantity of materials, amounting in all to between $700 and $800—no insurance.

The origin of the fire is imputed to incendiarism. This seems an undoubted opinion, though suspicion rests upon no one.

MURDER IN ROBESON—THE NEGRO OUTLAWS AGAIN PERPETRATING OUTRAGES.—Affairs in Robeson county which, since the arrest of some of the outlawed gang who murdered ex-Sheriff King, had settled down into something like quiet, have again assumed an agitated and outrageous state. The gang of which the outlaw Henry Beery Lowry is the head have again been at work. Saturday night last they visited the house of Mr. Owen Norment, ("black Owen," as he is called) in the neighborhood of Ashpole," about 13 miles from Lumberton, and shot him down on his own threshold. The particulars are related to us as follows :

Mr. Norment, who was a man of respectability and standing, had been exceedingly active in the pursuit and arrest of the King murderers. One of the prisoners taken, Boss Strong, who was at one time confined in our jail, and discharged at the last term of the Superior Court for Robeson, was especially violent against Mr. Norment for the part he took in their arrest, and told that gentleman with a considerable show of hatred that that they would "meet again some day." About 9 o'clock Saturday night a gang of the outlaw and robber gang, among whom it is supposed were Strong and Lowry, went to the house of Mr. Norment and placed themselves on the watch, it is supposed; for when Mr. Norment stepped out upon his porch before retiring, he was fired upon and shot. The gang then put off, leaving their victim to die, as they no doubt believed. The balls lodged in Mr. Norment's leg, which was not only completely riddled, but completely fractured. Sunday morning the attending surgeon found it necessary to amputate the limb, from the effects of which Mr. Norment never rallied and died that same day. He leaves a wife and three small children in very moderate circumstances. Boss Strong is supposed to be the murderer.

That same night while Mr. Bridgers, a brother-in-law of Mr. Norment, was returning from Dr. Dick's, about two miles distant, to summon him to the assistance of the wounded man, he was attacked by some of this same gang, who fired at him on the road, killing the mule which he rode. Mr. Bridgers fortunately escaped unhurt.

And again, between 8 and 9 o'clock that same night, before Mr. Norment was shot, the same party, it is supposed, visited the store of Capt. J. W. Plummer, at Red Banks, but a few miles distant from Mr. Norment's, and fired at that gentleman as he stood within his store. Three buckshot passed within a few feet of Capt. Plummer's head and lodged in a door. Capt P. at once jumped out and returned the fire, which had the effect of scaring the rascals away.

These are negro outlaws, "loyal" adherents of Gov. Holden and his crew. Will he now declare Robeson county in a state of insurrection, and call out his militia and send for troops? The "boot is on the other leg," we fear. Capt. Plummer was until recently a mail agent on the W., C. & R. R. R, and during the war a Federal officer, though now opposed to Holden and Radicalism.

Beautiful Tribute to the South.

We copy the following beautiful tribute to Virginia and the South from the Baltimore Episcopal Methodist, of the 12th instant:

And yet, amidst all this desolation and ruin, did the world ever see anything like the uncomplaining dignity with which the South has borne a hideous vivisection that left it at the time but a ghastly semblance of life? We confess that not all the magnificent valor that won her thousand victories, not the fiery onset of Jackson's Scotch Irish, nor the superb composure with which Lee directed the advancing tide of battle, or covered the slow and sullen retreat, has ever so electrified and melted our whole souls as the sublime fortitude with which the South has borne the most unspeakable woes.

"The Niobe of nations, there she stands,
Childless and crownless in her voiceless woe,
An empty urn within her withered hands,
Whose holy dust was scattered long ago."

Nor is this all, The Virginia thus treated, the "Lone Mother of Dead Empires," is also the Mother of that Union from which she has been kept out like a leper, and only admitted now under the most tyrannical and exasperating conditions.—The corner-stone of this grand constitutional fabric was laid by the hand of the giant who now stands at the threshold of the temple, his hair shorn, his eyes put out, and for the present making sport for the Philistines. It is Virginia, that proud old colony, which, having no quarrel of her own with the King of England, yet took up, from generous sympathy, the cause of Massachusetts; Virginia, but for whose Washington the Revolutionary War would have been a disastrous failure; whose Jefferson wrote the Declara- of Independence; whose Patric Henry roused the nation to arms with his fiery eloquence; whose Marshal was the glory of American jurisprudence; whose Madison, Monroe, Harrison, Taylor, adorned the Executive chair; whose Winfield Scott and Rough and Ready were the leading military figures of the Mexican war; with troops of her valorous sons in the war of 1812; whose statesmen have illustrated the councils as have her soldiers the camps of the Republic—this is the good old commonwealth which, for five long years, has been ground to the earth under the heel of negro military vassalage, and is now only permitted to enter the edifice which she made by her own hands, and adorned and immortalized by her genius and virtue, from its foundation to its pinnacle, as a captive and a slave.

The Vendetta in Louisiana—End of a Family Feud.

The recent vendetta on a steamer in the Black river, near Catahoula, La., in which a General Liddell was shot by a Colonel Jones and his two sons, was followed on the 27th of February by the violent death of two of the homicides, the father and one son. The New Orleans Times of March 8th announces the arrival of the youngest son of Colonel Jones in that city, and gives an account of his remarkable escape from the party of desperate men who murdered his father and brother to revenge the shooting of General Liddell.—Young Jones, a boy of 19 years, is now concealed in New Orleans and watched by the police, as a protection against some of his enemies who are supposed to be still on his track. The whole story reads more like a tale of the last century than of the present day. The quarrel is a purely family one of twenty years' standing, and the most intense bitterness is shown on each side. Mrs. Jones is on her way home from Europe, and cannot hear of the death of her husband and son until her arrival.—The Times' account of the young man's escape is as follows :

While in the custody of Sheriff Ballard, and in the company of Mr. Elijah B. Cotton and several ladies, the house occupied by Colonel Jones and his sons, near Harrisonburg, was completely surrounded by an armed mob, who, knocking at the door, demanded to see the Sheriff. Mr. Ballard making his appearance, he was informed in a manner far from violent, but at the same time with the utmost firmness, that it was necessary for him and every other inmate, excepting the three Joneses, to at once leave the premises. Upon his making some demur, the order was repeated more peremptorily, and in his closing remarks the leader stated the house would be burned in the course of a few minutes. There seemed no other alternative, and all the inmates, excepting the three victims, quietly left. The house is a two-story building, with stairs leading from the rear to the second floor. Colonel Jones and his sons were on the ground floor, and after the departure of the other inmates the doors were securely fastened. When the contest commenced the three were in a front room. The father, standing near a bedstead, rested his wounded left arm on it, and in his right hand held a revolver pointed at the portal. The second son stood immediately in rear, with two revolvers pointed in the same direction. The third son (the one who is now in the city) was still further back, armed with one revolver. In the brief parley the younger brother had urged the unhappy little garrison to take a station up stairs, but the other two insisted that if fire was used that course would only lead to certain destruction, and that as death was apparently inevitable all had best meet it boldly. The youth, however, did not seem disposed to give up all hope, and before the assault had fairly commenced he retreated through a rear room in the direction of the staircase. About the time he had placed his foot on the first step there came a terrific banging at the door, apparently with an axe. He was startled with a crash; the door had fallen. A dozen shots in quick succession, a fiendish yell, the groan of a dying man, and the tramp of heavy footsteps. Men, like wild beasts maddened at the sight of blood, rushed in all directions. The older son, desperately wounded, tottered out to the garden in the rear, only to have the remnant of life shot out of him by a wretch, revolver in hand, who stood over him as he lay gasping on the ground.

The work of carnage was of short duration; ten minutes completed the butchery below, and then a rush was made for the upper story for the one more victim—a beardless boy. While the assailants were yet on the stairs he sprang through a front window, where, grasping a ledge formed under the sill, he swung himself out, and hung suspended. How long he remained there is told by his hands covered with blisters, and so bruised and strained, that even now they are nearly useless. The room was speedily filled with men. Torches were thrust out almost over his head, but, thanks to their blinding glare, the victim hung unseen. They evidently believed he had escaped. Parties were even sent to the river, but, after a stay of perhaps fifteen minutes, the scene of horror was deserted. The danger for the moment over, the youth swung himself back into the room, and for a time lay completely overcome by exhaustion. Then came the sad office of viewing the bloody corpses of the only two he claimed akin within thousands of miles. Colonel Jones lay where he had stood, pierced by four bullets. He had evidently died instantly, receiving every wound from the front. The son lay in the garden, also quite dead. Remaining perhaps an hour on the tragic ground, the boy, creeping softly to the river, procured a pirogue, and slowly floated down stream to a lower landing. Slinking on board the steamer Mayflower, he found himself in the midst of his enemies, fifteen of them armed with shot-guns. While standing in bewilderment, one man, worthy of the name (we wish we dared give it), touched him, and the two walked toward the engine-room.—He was quickly directed to the hold, a couple of bales of cotton were carelessly rolled over the hatch, and the escape was accomplished. The party left the boat in squads of three or four on the way down the river.

Lobbyists.

The following resolution has been introduced in the Wisconsin Legislature:

Resolved, That all persons acting in the capacity of lobbyists shall, during the remainder of the session, wear a badge on their hats or caps, or in a conspicuous place on the broadest part of their person, with the name of the scheme they represent plainly printed thereon.

Several cigar factories in the lower part of New York city have suspended operations, their employes being unable, under the rules of the union, to accept a reduction of wages.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

SENATE.

FRIDAY, March, 18, 1870.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Jones of Columbus: Bill to change the line between the counties of Bladen and Columbus.

On his motion the rule was suspended and the bill passed its several readings.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Bill to provide for the completion of the Western division of the Western North Carolina Railroad.

Mr. Graham offered a substitute.

Mr. Sweet opposed the substitute, and urged the adoption of the original bill.

Mr. Graham spoke in favor of the substitute. It was finally voted down.

Mr. Love moved to amend the original bill so as to provide that the Commissioners appointed to superintend the completion of said road shall be composed of the following gentlemen: Messrs. N. W. Woodfin, W. W. Rollins, W. P. Welch, Robt. Rogers, W. H. Higdon, J. D. Abbot and R. H. Cannon, Judge of the 12th judicial district, which was voted down.

Mr. Sweet offered to amend the bill so as to provide that nothing contained in this act shall be construed so as to exempt any person or party from criminal prosecution for the misapplication of bonds of said company, which was adopted.

Mr. Love moved to amend the bill so as to provide that the French Broad Road should be laid down in the same guage as the road leading from Morganton to Asheville, which was voted down.

NAYS—Messrs. Beeman, Brogden, Burns, Blythe, Colgrove, Eppes, col., Forkner, Galloway, col., Hayes, Harrington, Hawkins, Jones, of Columbus, Lassiter, Legg, Melchor and Sweat—16.

Mr. Love consumed all the time that was allowed him in speaking in opposition to the bill, and charged that if it passed it would be a fraud perpetrated on the people of his district.

Mr. Cook offered the following amendment:

That so much of an act to amend the charter of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, ratified on the 19th of August, 1868, as relates to the organization of the company, is hereby re-enacted and comfirmed.

Which was voted down.

NAYS.—Messrs. Barnes, Beasley, Brogden, Blythe, Flythe, Forkner, Hayes, Harrington, Hawkins, Jones, of Columbus, Jones, of Wake, Lassiter, Legg, Melchor and Sweat—16.

Mr. Martindale called the previous question, which was sustained and the bill passed by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Beeman, Burns, Blythe, Colgrove, Eppes, col., Forkner, Galloway, col., Hayes, Hyman, col., Jones, of Columbus, Jones, of Wake, Lassiter, Legg, Martindale, Shoffner, Stephens, Sweet and Whiteside—18.

NAYS.—Barnes, Beasley, Brogden, Flythe, Graham, Harrington, Jones, of Mecklenburg, Lindsay, Long, Love, Mason, Melchor, Murphy, Welker and White—15.

Mr. Graham offered the following protest, which was spread on the journal, to-wit:

I respectfully protest against the action of the Senate, in giving to this Commission, the power to make a full and final settlement with George W. Swepson, for a mis-use of over six millions of bonds of the State. This extraordinary power should be subject to revision by the next General Assembly. I further protest against the action of this Senate in voting down the substitute offered by myself, and thereby leaving the control of this important State work to M. S. Littlefield. I further protest against the action of this Senate, in refusing to censure the Board of Directors for their negligence in not bringing George W. Swepson to a settlement. I further protest against the failure of this Senate to protect the State against the prosecution of fraudulent and fictitious individual stock, and leaving this work in the hands of individuals voting such stock. I further protest against the action of this Senate, in refusing to abolish the present organization, and to substitute the one designed under the act of August, 1868—this power to alter being given by Section 1st, Art. VIII of the Constitution. I further protest against the failure to require the French Broad Branch to have the North Carolina guage four feet eight and a half inches. JNO. W. GRAHAM.

We unite in the foregoing protest.

G. T. MURPHY,
L. A. MASON,
JOSHUA BARNES.

Mr. Love said he endorsed all that this protest contained, but should reserve the right of drawing up one that is more full.

CALENDAR (RESUMED).

Bill to provide for calling a Convention of the people of North Carolina was taken up, discussed and rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Barnes, Graham, Jones, of Mecklenburg, Love, Mason, Melchor, Murphy, Robbins, Whiteside and Wilson—10.

NAYS—Messrs. Beasley, Beeman, Bellamy, Brogden, Burns, Blythe, Colgrove, Cook, Eppes, colored, Flythe, Forkner, Galloway, colored, Harrington, Hawkins, Jones, of Columbus, Jones, of Wake, Lassiter, Martindale, Shoffner, Stephens, Sweet, Welker and White—23.

On motion the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9½ o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, March 18, 1870.

On motion of Mr. Long, of Richmond, the bill authorizing the Commissioners of Richmond county to levy a special tax was taken up and passed its second reading—yeas 45, nays 16.

On motion of Mr. Vestal, the Senate bill to require the Supreme Court of the State to examine all applicants for license to practice law was taken up and passed its third reading.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Bill to aid in the construction of the Valley Railroad (running through the counties of Person, Granville and Caswell) was taken up. (The bill provides that the Commissioners of each county shall subscribe to the capital stock of the Company: Granville, $200,000; Caswell, $200,000 and Person $100,000. The bill further provides that the Commissioners of Granville county shall levy a special tax of $50,000 each year until the subscription is paid—Caswell $50,000 and Person $25,000.

Mr. Barnett urged the passage of the bill.

Mr. Hodnett took the floor in opposition to the measure. He characterized it as an infamous outrage upon the property-holders of his county. It involved the sacrifice of the little homesteads left to the already tax-burdened and impoverished people of his section. The gentleman from Person (Barnett) approached him some time ago and asked him if he (Hodnett) intended to oppose the bill, he (Hodnett) told him that he intended to fight the bill to the bitter end and remonstrated with him for interfering with the people of Caswell, telling him that he knew nothing about their wants and condition, when that gentleman replied, he "neither knew nor cared a damn."

Mr. H. continued for some length, describing the poverty and distressed condition of his constituents, the many unjust and onerous features of the bill and the cruel hardships which its passage would impose upon the tax payers of his county. Mr. Hodnett charged in his remarks that the gentleman from Person (Barnett) was engineering this Railroad in order that he might be its President and have control of the funds; he was merely endeavoring to build up an office for himself, &c.

Mr. H. concluded by moving to strike out in the bill "Caswell county" wherever it occurred.

Pending further discussion, on motion of Mr. French, the House proceeded to the election of a Speaker.

Mr. French nominated Mr. Moore of Chowan.

Mr. Durham nominated Mr. Jarvis.

(Other nominations were made in a spirit of jest, therefore the Reporter omits them.)

Mr. Moore of Chowan received 35 votes.

Mr. Jarvis 29.

Mr. Mendenhall 3.

Mr. Proffit 2.

Mr. Kelly of Davie 1.

Mr. Moore of Chowan, was announced as elected Speaker of the House from and after the hour of 12 o'clock, by the Speaker *pro tem*, at which he (Spaker *pro tem*) would turn over the Chair to him.

The debate upon the bill in relation to the Valley Railroad was resumed.

The question recurred upon Mr. Hodnett's amendment, excepting Caswell county from the provisions of the bill.

Wilson Carey, col., spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. Hodnett again occupied the floor in opposition to the bill, and argued at length.

[Here the Speaker elect, Mr. Moore, of Chowan, was conducted to the Chair by Messrs. Jarvis and Mendenhall. In taking the Chair Mr. M made a few appropriate remarks, expressive of appreciation of the honor conferred, &c.]

The Val

pletion of the Western Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad passed, and moved to postpone the consideration of that motion until Monday at half-past ten o'clock, which prevailed.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

Bill to incorporate the Excelsior Planting Company, passed.

Bill to authorize the constable of the town of Wilson to collect arrears of taxes, passed.

Bill to incorporate the North Carolina Masonic Temple Association, passed.

Bill to incorporate the Cape Fear Building Association, was amended on motion of Mr. Brogden by inserting the name of A. H. Galloway, col., as one of the incorporators, and passed.

Bill to incorporate the Tarboro Gas Light Company, passed.

Bill to incorporate the Wilmington Building Association, passed.

Bill to authorize J. A. Taylor to contract a bridge across Brunswick River, passed.

Bill to amend an act to enable the city of Raleigh to borrow money, proposes to increase the sum to the extent of one hundred thousand dollars to be levied in the same way and applied for like purposes including the establishment of Water Works and the paving or Macadamizing the streets.

Mr. Graham said he thought this bill should not pass. The people of Raleigh were already taxed as heavily as they could well get along with. He did not believe the tax payers of the city desired the passage of the bill, and as an evidence of that fact, the Senator from Wake would not take the responsibility of introducing it, and it was introduced by the Senator from Guilford, Mr. Respass. Mr. G. said it was made the duty of the Legislature to restrict the powers of taxation of corporations in article 8, section 4 of the Constitution which reads as follows: "It shall be the duty of the Legislature to provide for the organization of cities, towns and incorporated villages, and to *restrict their power of taxation*, assessments, *borrowing money*, contracting debts, and loaning their credit so as to prevent abuses in assessments and in contracting debts by such municipal corporations," and he moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

Messrs. Welker, Bellamy and Lassiter spoke in opposition to the bill and favored the motion to postpone, on the ground that they had been requested to use their influence against the bill by influential gentlemen, composed of both parties, and who resided and owned property in the city, besides they were of the opinion that the tax at the present time were heavy enough.

Mr. Brogden urged the passage of the bill. He could not see why Senators from other sections of the State should see proper to interfere with the wishes of this people. He was informed that the citizens of Raleigh desired the passage of the bill, and if they desire to improve the appearance of the Capital of the State, he thought they should be allowed to do so, especially when they propose to do it at their own expense, he hoped at any rate they would not be refused the same privilege that has heretofore been granted to Wilmington, to furnish themselves with a liberal supply of water, which is the principal object of this measure. He hoped the proposition to postpone would be voted down.

Mr. Jones, of Wake, said he could not see how any reasonable objection can be raised to the bill, as it contains a clause submitting the proposition to the qualified voters of the city. He hoped the motion to indefinitely postpone would not prevail, and that the bill would be allowed to pass without further opposition.

The motion of Mr. Graham to indefinitely postpone the bill prevailed by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Barnes, Beall, Beeman, Bellamy, Burns, Forkner, Graham, Harrington, Jones of Mecklenburg, Lassiter, Legg, Lindsay, Long, Love, Mason, Melchor, Murphy, Stephens, Street, Welker, White, Whiteside and Wilson—23.

NAYS.—Messrs. Beasley, Brogden, Blythe, Colgrove, Cook, Eppes, col., Hayes and Jones of Wake—8.

Bill to incorporate the town of Joyners in the county of Wilson passed.

Bill to incorporate the Mechanics' Building and Loan Association of Wilmington passed.

Bill to incorporate the town of Magnolia passed.

Bill to amend an act to incorporate the Cape Fear and Waccamaw Land and Lumber Company passed.

On motion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, March 19, 1870.

Mr. McMillan arose to a question of privilege. He saw an extract in the Daily Sentinel" from the N. Y. Herald's Washington correspondence, which places the county of Duplin among those in a disturbed condition. As a citizen and Representative of that county, he denied most emphatically the statement. There had been no acts of lawlessness or violence committed in the county, and these statements were made by sensationists and detectives, paid out of the hard earned money of the people—men who were ashamed to be seen in the day, but have stealthily drawn their ill-gotten wages through Representatives on this floor.

He would further state, without fear of contradiction, that every citizen of whatever party, race or color can freely express his political opinion, and to the best of his knowledge there was now profound quiet and peace throughout the county.

On motion of J. W. Leary, col., the bill to amend the act to charter the Bank of Cumberland was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of G. W. Price, col., the bill to amend the act establishing Special Courts in the cities of Wilmington and Newbern was taken up and amended.

Mr. McMillan moved to lay the whole matter on the table. Carried, yeas 56, nays 6.

On motion of Mr. Long of Richmond the bill to authorize the Commissioners of Richmond county to levy a special tax was taken up and passed its third reading, yeas 75, nays 16.

On motion of Mr. Robinson the bill to lay off and establish the county of Swain was taken up.

Mr. Robinson took the floor in advocacy of the bill.

Mr. Painter moved to amend by providing that the proposition of the new county shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the portions of those counties proposed to be erected into a new county at the election in August, 1870. Lost.

Pending any definite action the House adjourned.

SENATE.

MONDAY, March 21, 1870.

On motion of Mr. Welker the rules were suspended and the "bill to provide for the collection of taxes by the State and by the several counties of the State on property, polls and income," was taken up and considered by sections.

Mr. Welker moved to amend the 11th section by striking out the clause exempting "household and kitchen furniture, Mechanical and agricultural implements of mechanics and farmers, libraries and scientific instruments, not exceeding in aggregate value three hundred dollars," which was voted down.

On motion of Mr. Moore of Carteret the 11th section was so amended as to exempt the property of the "order of Good Templars" and that of the "Friends of Temperance" from taxation.

Mr. Graham offered the following as a substitute for sub-division, six of section eleven, to-wit:

Any township board of trustees in any county of the State that fails to allow the exemption prescribed in the last preceding sub-division, or knowingly allows any tax-payer more than there is exempted in said section, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, which was adopted.

Mr. Hayes offered the following as an additional section, to wit:

SECTION 15. On or before the 1st day of June the State Treasurer shall notify the County Commissioners of each county of the amount of money which has been directed by law to be placed to the credit of the county, and the County Commissioners shall credit the amount *pro rata* to each township in proportion to the amount listed by the townships, and the amount so credited to the township shall be reduced *pro rata* from the amount levied or required from each tax-payer, and the residue shall only be collected.

Mr. Graham said he would suggest to the Senator who offered this amendment that he postpone it until the tax bill comes up. If the $317,000 of special taxes now in the treasury are applied to the general fund and also the dividend of $180,000 from the North Carolina Railroad so applied, and the taxes levied by the proposed revenue bill, (which he did not estimate above $300,000) are collected, it will not carry the government through to the 1st of December next.

The Treasurer states in his last communication that there will be a deficit of $300,000 on the 1st day of April. The special taxes already collected will stop that leak, but if credited on the tax lists for 1870, will leave no tax to be collected this year, and you will depend solely upon the $180,000 received from the North Carolina Railroad to carry on the government from April 1st, 1870, to October 1st, 1871. He could only understand such indifference shown by the party in power on the supposition that the persons composing that party do not expect ever to be seen again in these Halls as Representatives. But are you willing, merely to give these persons who shall be returned "a hard road to travel" to break down the common schools and turn your government into ridicule, if so, adopt this amendment and you have accomplished your object.

The amendment was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Cook section 16 was amended so as to allow the County Commissioners "six" instead of "three" days to revise the tax lists and valuations reported to them.

On motion of Mr. Whiteside section 17 was amended so as require parties who may complain that they are charged with an excessive tax to present said complaints in writing.

Mr. Stephens moved to strike out the clause in the 21st section requiring the number of (white and colored) polls (separately), which was voted down. Yeas 12, nays 15.

Section 25 provides that all taxes shall be due on the twenty-first day of September.

On motion of Mr. Cook "September" was stricken out and "July" inserted.

On motion of Mr. Graham the 27th section was stricken out.

Section 28 was read.

Pending its consideration the Senate adjourned until this evening at half past seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, March 21, 1870.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Bill to lay off and establish the county of Swain.

Mr. Robinson said as the merits of the bill had been thoroughly discussed, therefore he would call the previous question.

The call for the previous question was sustained.

The yeas and nays were called, and the bill passed its third reading by a vote of yeas 44, nays 22.

SECOND SPECIAL ORDER.

Resolution to provide homes for the homeless.

After striking out the 1st section, the resolution was adopted.

THIRD SPECIAL ORDER.

Bill for the relief of land-holders and laborers.

The bill passed its several readings without debate.

On motion of Mr. Stevens, the bill to lay off and establish the county of Pamlico, was taken up.

A petition from citizens of Craven and Beaufort counties, asking for the new county was read.

Mr. Stevens took the floor in advocacy of the bill and urged its passage upon various grounds.

After a long debate the bill passed its several readings.

By Mr. Malone: A bill to authorize the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford R. R. Co., to build a branch road from Lincolnton in the direction of East Tennessee. Referred.

On motion the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

EVENING SESSION.

MONDAY, March 21, 1870.

On motion of Mr. Jarvis, the roll was called and 43 gentlemen answered to their names.

On motion, the House then adjourned.

From the Nashville Union, March 17.

Bloody Affray at Gallatin, Tennessee.

The Public Square at Gallatin was yesterday evening the scene of a desperate and bloody affray, resulting in the instant death of one man and the wounding of three others. The facts of this deplorable occurrence, as gathered from passengers who arrived by last night's train, and a special despatch from the Examiner office, are substantially as follows:

A feud of long standing, attended by lawsuits and personal quarrels, has existed between certain families in the county of Sumner, and finally culminated in the bloody and fatal affray mentioned. The parties immediately engaged were two brothers named Harrison on one side, and Messrs. Proctor, Exom and Branham on the other. Their meeting yesterday was without premonition, and instantly on its occurrence the hostile feeling existing between the parties led to a rencontre, in which pistols were freely used. James Harrison, shot in the right breast, died in less than three minutes afterwards. Press Proctor was shot in the right arm, above the elbow—a painful, but not necessarily dangerous wound. A negro man, not concerned in the affray, was shot in the shoulder, but not dangerously wounded. Wm. Exom was wounded in the wrist.—James Branham received several shots through his clothing, but was not hurt.—The parties to this terrible affray were arrested and each required to give a peace bond in the sum of $4,000. This violent tumult occasioned intense excitement, but at night the town was quiet.

Profitable Fishing.

The catch of fish by the boatmen of Provincetown, Mass., this winter has been large, 80,000 pounds having been brought in by them in a single day. The steamer Geo. Shattuck took to Boston at one trip, last week, 50,000 pounds, and a packet took a few days prior, about 60,000 pounds, the latter the product of a single day's fishing.

The trustees of a Buffalo church found $6 in silver in their contribution boxes last Sunday.

EUROPEAN LETTER.

FLORENCE, Feb. 2, 1870.

My last letter was written just before we left Switzerland. We started at eight in the evening on Oct. 27th, in the midst of a snow storm—a most unusual thing so early in the season—and not encouraging for a journey over the Alps. Still we were disinclined to delay and set off merrily.

The snow fell heavily, but not long, and when changed from railway to diligence at midnight, the stars were twinkling brightly in the frosty air, and the moon was silvering the snow-clad landscape. We dozed away the small hours as well as the lumbering stage-coach would allow, and at day-break stopped to breakfast at Brieg. Here commences the ascent to the Simplon Pass, and as the six horses toiled slowly up the height, we got out and walked for the double purpose of warming our feet and enjoying the scenery, so bright and sparkling in the early morning sun. How cold it was you can imagine when I tell you that at the Hospice on top we found the thermometer at 10 degrees.

At certain points stone galleries are built over the road to protect it from avalanches and through these the water has trickled, and hundreds of huge icicles hung suspended over us, glittering like prismatic stalactites. The whole route was wild and grand and beautiful in the extreme, and I enjoyed every step of it despite the cold.

At the top of the pass, which we reached before noon, is the Hospice, a large, gloomy-looking building, inhabited by a few monks, who, with their dogs, as at St. Bernard, devote themselves to succouring storm-beset travelers.

A little further, on the southern slope of the mountain, is the village of Simplon, where we dined, and from here the descent is rapid. The Simplon pass is not dangerous, as you imagine, except when snow avalanches threaten in Winter and Spring. The three travelers who were frozen to death on the Alps, just after we crossed, were victims to their own imprudence. It was nightfall, they were on foot and the snow was falling fast. They were warned at the foot of the pass that it was madness to go on, but they persisted, and perished one after another, the last of the three having struggled on to within a few hundred paces of the Hospice. The successive changes in climate and vegetation were very striking. At first we saw only mosses, and lechens, or Alpine roses peeping out of the sun, but soon the pine and fir trees appeared, then the ash and oak, then fields of grain and patches of gardens, until finally the vine, and olive, and corn gave tokens that we were really in Italy.

Night drew on apace, but the air was soft, and clouds of dust replaced the snow of the night before. At nine we reached Thesa, on Lake Maggiore, quite pleased to enjoy the comfortable beds at the inn. Next morning we took the steamer for an hour down this beautiful lake, and thence by rail came to Milan at noon.

The afternoon we spent there chiefly in the splendid Cathedral, the most beautiful gothic Church in Europe, (except, perhaps, an old favorite, the Cathedral at Cologne,) and there taking the night train reached Florence the next morning. Our route that night lay through such interesting towns as Panua, Madua and Bologna, but we could not stop.

Florence is about as large as Baltimore was fifteen years ago, and is growing rapidly. No one builds, however, who can avoid it, for one can buy old palaces for a fourth of what it would cost to build them now. We have comfortably furnished apartments overlooking the Piazza Pitti, and opposite the royal palace, in which is the famous Pitti Gallery of pictures.

We took an excursion three days ago to Custosa, an old monastery, beautifully situated on the crest of a hill, about two miles from the city gates. It is a grand old building and contains some beautiful chapels and interesting pictures and monuments, but the days of its glory are numbered.

Since the passage of the law for the suppression of the monasteries in Italy, none of them can receive any novices, and the number of Monks is rapidly dwindling; there are but twelve at Cutosa. It was a pleasant half days outing for all of us, but a walk back in the pace of an icy North wind, that made the ears tingle and covered us with dust, suggested rather the latitude of Berlin than that of the city of eternal flowers.

We hear but little here of the Council at Rome, and Italians seem to take no interest in it; nor do the upper classes, in fact, in anything that relates to religion. The nation has awakened to a full sense of the tyranny of the Roman Church, and the reaction has been to entire indifference to it. In the old families there is still a tradition of Romanism, but as something traditional and aristocratic. Many men and women who never enter a church would feel offended at being told they were not "good Catholics." Yet religion is the chief subject of caricature in all the illustrated journals, and at the theaters an actor has but to give a sly hit at priests and priestcraft to bring down the applause of the house. Many men cry out against the abuses of the Church, and yet Protestantism and reform have no attractions for them, so they sink into Deism and rationalism.

We have visited Pisa, a quiet and lifeless town, but in many a deserted street are grand palaces, monuments of its days of glory; and upon the outskirts you come upon the Cathedral, the Baptistery, the forums, leaning tower and the Campo-Santo, forming together one of the most interesting groups of buildings in Italy. It is unpleasant ascending the tower, for its variation from the perpendicular makes the steps of the spiral stairway very irregular, but from the top is a lovely view of the valley of the Amo, with the Mediterranean glimmering on the distant horizon. The morning was a little overcast, but occasional gleams of sunshine clothed the neighboring hillsides in gold and purple. Indeed, I just begin to appreciate the beauty of Italian landscape—the richness and mellowness of colors are such as we know not of in colder climates; the very atmosphere seems tinged by the painter's brush, and you forget that the eye misses at first the dark green foliage of higher latitudes.

We went last Sunday to the Waldensian service, the ancient Italian Protestant Church. The service is like the Presbyterian, and we had a good sermon in Italian, which I was glad to find I could understand.

Males in Bracelets.

A New York correspondent of the St. Louis Republican says: "I was riding in an omnibus the other day when some Adolphus, with his hair parted in the middle, reached up his fare, and upon his thin little arm was a heavy band bracelet.—Shortly I noticed he had another upon his other arm; and since then a party dining at an opposite table at Delmonico's displayed the same ornaments upon the wrists of three gentlemen.

Temperance missionaries are carrying on an active campaign on Cape Cod to convert all the fishermen and sailors.

STATE NEWS.

INQUIRE.—We would inquire of Treasurer Dave whether French, the "Big Ingin," has not left the Capitol for the remainder of the session, having drawn his pay up to the day of adjournment?—Haven't several others gone home, having done the same thing?

We merely ask.—Raleigh *Sentinel.*

SUGGESTION.—If members of the Legislature would inquire, it might turn out that one of their number, a favorite with the Governor, once demanded $2,000 of a certain official of the Governor's administration for his vote in favor of a certain measure which that official had at heart. We say, inquire gentlemen.

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

INJUNCTION.—We learn that the Public Treasurer has been enjoined against delivering to the Wil., Char. & Ruth. Railroad the $500,000 of bonds which were authorized to be surrendered to the Company by a late Act of the Legislature to enable it to prosecute work on the Road. Those bonds had been placed in the Treasury as security that the Company would pay the interest on bonds outstanding and held by different parties. The injunction was sued out by some one who holds bonds and who disputes the right of the Legislature to surrender the securities held by the State. These are the facts, in brief, as we learn them on the eve of going to press.—Charlotte *Democrat.*

ONE BY ONE.—Renfrow, a misrepresentative in the Legislature, from Halifax county, is also mail agent on the line from Raleigh to Norfolk, and when he has to come to Raleigh to help make laws, he gets a substitute to fill his place on his mail line. This substitute of his was lately detected in opening letters passing over his route and stealing money out of them. The last we heard of him he was on his way to Richmond to be examined before a U. S. Commissioner; and probably the next we hear of him, he will be on his way to the Penitentiary. So they go, one by one.—Rai. *Sentinel.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, RALEIGH, March 19, 1870.—*Hon. Josiah Turner, Jr. Dear Sir:* In the Sentinel of the 18th I find an extract from a Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, in which it is stated that lawlessness prevails in Onslow county. As a representative of that county and her interests, I cannot allow this grave charge to go undenied and uncorrected. Were I to do so, I should be unworthy of the confidence the people of Onslow have imposed in me. There is *not* now, nor has there ever been, even a shadow of a cause for this libel upon the people of a law abiding and law loving county. In Onslow the law is faithfully executed and by all observed. There has not been a murder committed in the county for five years past, and the violations of the criminal law is in the nature of petty misdemeanors. Judge Thomas, a Republican Judge, usually tries all the cases on the "criminal docket" in two days. I am certain he will cheerfully bear testimony to the good order that prevails in Onslow among all classes of society. I have deemed it my duty to make this plain denial of the statement made by the Herald's correspondent, because such charges are well calculated to injure the best interest of the county. I hope the Standard will do the people of Onslow the justice to insert this card.

FRANKLIN THOMPSON,
Representative of Onslow Co.
Raleigh *Sentinel.*

DEATH OF AN ESTEEMED CITIZEN OF EDGECOMBE.—We regret to learn of the death on Thursday moring last of Dr. J. B. Lewis, a citizen of Edgecombe county, in the 42nd year of his age. Dr. L. was taken sick with the pneumonia on the Monday morning previous to his death, being thus almost suddenly cut off from a life of usefulness. He was a native of Edgecombe, in which county he has been for many years engarged in the practice of medicine, being a man universally esteemed. He was a brother of Gen. Wm. Lewis, of Tarboro', and of Major Exum Lewis, of this place. Dr. Lewis served during the late war as Assistant Surgeon of the 43d North Carolina regiment, in which were several companies from this county—he was often called "the fighting Doctor," going upon the battle-field wiih his instruments.

Weldon *News.*

We regret to learn that Meningitis prevails in the upper part of our county, and several deaths have resulted from it.

Rutherford *Vindicator.*

REV. R. S. MORAN, D. D., OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Our excellent friend was with us a few days during the session of our Conference. Dr. Moran is a member of the Board of Trustees of Randolph Macon College, which met in Baltimore last week. We regretted that his duties as Presiding Elder required his immedate return to his District. He is always a welcome visitor to Baltimore.—Baltimore *Methodist.*

Sinking Slowly.

Diseases that progress rapidly to a crisis are not the only ones to be dreaded. Canker or dry rot does not blast a tree as suddenly as a stroke of lightning, but unless arrested it destroys it as certainly; and in like manner chronic debility, although it does not kill with the swiftness of yel low fever, is as sure to sap the springs of life eventually as any acute disease, if not checked by invigorating medication. There is something inexpressibly touching in the spectacle of premature decay, Langor, pallor, emaciation, depression of spirits and a distaste for exertion are its ordinary symptoms, and they should be promptly met by tonic treatment. The best invigorant and exhilarant that can be administered in a case of this kind is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The stimulating principle of the preparation rouses the dormant energies of the system, and the strengthening and regulating properties give a permanent and healthful impulse to the vital forces thus brought into play. The failing appetite is re-awakened, the process of digestion and assimilation are quickened, the quality of the blood is improved, the secretions become more natural, and every organ that contributes to the nourishment of the body undergoes salutary change. By these means the repair of the physical structure is effected and its health and vigor restored. In no class of diseases has the beneficent operation of the Bitters been more marked and striking than in those characterized by general debility and nervous prostration. Ladies affected with these ailments find in this most wholesome of all tonics and correctives the safest and surest means of relief. It is strong to restore and powerless to injure. Such is the uniform testimony of "clouds of witnesses."

I know of nothing more childish or puerile than to hear Charles Sumner or Puritan Drake reading anonymous letters and shaking their senatorial fingers at a power that has to-day more brain, more pluck, and far more statesmanship, than these our impotent law-makers.—*Donn Piatt.*

The New York World thinks the conduct of the Prince of Wales, who voluntarily became a witness in the Mordaunt divorce case, is in honorable contrast to that of Gen. Grant, who would not testify before the gold-conspiracy committe. The World evidently forgets that Wales had the advantage of being innocent.—Louisville *Courier.*

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Gov. Holden on the War Path—Suspension of Habeas Corpus Asked For—The Tyrants Plea—War! War!! War!!!

WASHINGTON, March 21.

Gov. Holden has telegraphed to President Grant to suspend the writ of *Habeas Corpus* in North Carolina. He also telegraphs to one of the N. C. Senators that we have Federal troops, but we want power to act. "Is it possible," telegraphs the Governor, "that the Government will abandon its loyal people to be whipped and hanged. The writ of Habeas Corpus should be suspended at once."

From Raleigh.

RALEIGH, March, 23.

Senator Scott on the floor of the Senate to-day announced that he had Gov. Holden's assurance that perfect quiet and order reigned in the counties of Onslow, Duplin, Jones and Lenoir, and denounced the statements made by the Herald's Washington correspondent in regard to disturbances in those counties as injurious lies.

From Washington—Proceedings of Congress, &c.

WASHINGTON. D. C., March 23.

SENATE.—Mr. Johnson introduced a bill incorporating the Southern Express Company. It was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

HOUSE—The House is still considering the Sutro Tunnel.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Senate caucussed on its officers. A committee was appointed to report to an adjourned caucus. A change of officers is probable.

Secretary Boutwell addressed the Ways and Means Committee on the funding bill to-day.

From Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, March 23.

The Leavenworth Coal Company by a shaft has reached an inexehaustible bed of coal of fine quality.

From Washington—Proceedings of Congress, &c.

WASHINGTON, March 23.

SENATE—The Territorial Legislature of New Mexico ask authority to raise two regiments to fight against the Indians.

A bill to promote civilization among citizens and prepare them for the rights of citizens, passed.

The case of Ames, from Mississippi, was resumed and discussed to adjournment.

Mr. Carpenter spoke against seating Ames.

HOUSE—A bill was introduced to sell the Nathez Marine Hospital for educational purposes.

A bill repealing the bill allowing Sutro royalty on his tunnel, was tabled by a vote of yeas 126, nays 41.

This is a signal defeat of the California bank interest,

The Speaker presented a special message from the Presfdent on the subject of American commerce, declaring it a national humiliation that this country was compelled to pay from twenty to thirty millions dollars a year, exclusive of passage money, for freight which should be shared by American citizens of the other nations, and urging an early consideration of the subject. He believed that direct money subsidy is less liable to abuse than indirect subsidy, and recommended the passage of the two bills reported by the select committee.

The Utah bill against polygamy has passed.

The House is in session to-night for debate.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The receipts from revenue to-day amounted to $352,000.

Six illicit stills were captured in Wilkes county, N. C., during this month.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 23.

The colored squatters still hold the Celey Smith farm. The Sheriff is waiting for reinforcements.

Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, March 23.

The Legislature to-day elected Walter R. Staples, of Montgomery; R. C. L. Minence, of Stafford; Joseph Christian, of Middlesex; W. T. Joyner, of Petersburg, and Francis T. Anderson, of Botetourt, Judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia.

The injunction case of Chahoon vs. Ellyson was partially heard to-day by Judge Underwood. Gov. Wells opened the argument. During the argument the Judge expressed the opinion that the enabling act is unconstitutional.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

LONDON, March 23.

The bill for the enforcement of the laws of Ireland after a long debate has passed by a vote of 425 to 12

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 24—Noon.

Stocks unsettled. Money easy at 5@6 per cent. premium. Sterling Exchange—long, 108½; short, 109¼. Gold firm at 112½. Bonds, 109¾. Tennessee sixes, ex-coupons, 58½; new, 50¾. Virginia sixes, ex-coupons, 70; new, 70 asked. Louisiana sixes, ex-coupons, old, 77½; new, 71. Levee sixes, 77½; eights, 91. Alabama eights, 97½; fives, 85. Georgia sixes, ex-coupons, 87 asked; sevens 93½. North Carolina sixes, [ex-coupons, old, 46; new, 23¼. South Carolina sixes, ex-coupons, old, 87; new, 82.

Flour dull and a shade easier. Wheat dull and slightly favors buyers. Corn quiet and firm.—Pork firmer—mess $26 50@$26 62½. Lard firmer at 14½@14¾ cents. Cotton quiet at 22½@22¾ cents. Spirits Turpentine firm at 46½ cents. Rosin steady at $2 to $2 05 for strained. Freights firm.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S

VERMIFUGE.

WHY IS IT THAT SO MANY CHILDREN die under the age of five years? That a large proportion of children die under that age, has long been a subject of remark, and without a satisfactory cause ascertained, it is certain.

Also, it is known that worms exist in the human system from its earliest infancy; therefore parents, especially mothers, who are more constantly with their children, cannot be too observing of the first *symptoms of worms*; for so surely as they exist, can they be

SAFELY AND CERTAINLY

removed from the most DELICATE INFANTS, by the timely use of

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S Vermifuge.

It is perfectly harmless, contains no Mercury, being a

PURELY VEGETABLE COMPOSITION,

And may be administered with the UTMOST SAFETY TO CHILDREN OF ALL AGES.

Worm Confections, made more for the purpose of pleasing the palate than of overcoming the disease, have been manufactured all over the country, but their short lease of life is nearly exhausted, and B. H. Fahnestock's Vermifuge continues to grow in favor daily.

CAUTION.

Should occasion require you to purchase B. A. Fahnestocks's vermifuge, be particularly careful to see that the initials are B. A. This is the ticle that has been so

FAVORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1829,

And purchasers must insist on having it, if they do not wish to have an imitation forced upon them.

SCHWARTZ & HASLETT,

FORMERLY

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

PITTSBURG, PA.

dec 62-o o d-1y-w1y-ch

An Old Patriarch.

An old veteran, Peter Eyler, living with his second wife, in Woodsboro' district, Frederick county, Md., is 94 years old; is the father of 21 children, 19 of whom are living and 2 dead; has 117 grand children, 104 are living and 13 dead; 128 great grand children, 102 are living and 26 dead; a grand total of 356.

General Slocum said during a recent debate in Congress, on the army bill, that West Point was responsible for Jefferson Davis, and that as a soldier and man of culture that institution had no reason to be ashamed of him.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb	34 @	35	
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each,			
2nd hand	2 20 @	2 75	
New	2 75 @	3 00	
CANDLES, ℔ lb.,			
Tallow	18 @	21	
Adamantine	18 @	20	
Sperm	50 @	55	
COFFEE, ℔ lb.,			
Java	35 @	40	
Laguayra	25 @	28	
Rio	18½@	23	
St. Domingo	25 @	28	
COTTON, ℔ lb.,			
Ord. to Mid'g	18 @	20	
Strict Mid'g	00 @	20	
COTTON BAGGING,			
Gunny, ℔ yd	22 @	24	
Dundee	00 @	33	
Flax	26½@	27	
Double Anc'r	27 @	00	
Rope, ℔ lb	7 @	10	
CORN MEAL,			
℔ bushel	1 25 @	1 30	
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting,			
℔ yard	12 @	16	
Yarn, ℔ 5 lb	2 00 @	2 15	
℔ lb	65 @	75	
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mackerel,			
No. 1	28 00 @	30 00	
No. 2	00 00 @	00 00	
No. 3	00 00 @	00 00	
Mullets	8 00 @	11 00	
Herring,			
East	8 00 @	9 00	
N.C.roe	0 00 @	0 00	
do cut	8 50 @	9 00	
do gross	0 00 @	7 00	
Dry Cod, ℔ lb	9 @	10	
FLOUR, ℔ bbl., Northern			
Family	6 00 @	10 00	
Superfine	5 25 @	5 50	
Fine	5 00 @	5 50	
Ex. Super	5 50 @	6 00	
NORTH CAROLINA,			
Family	9 50 @	10 00	
Superfine	9 00 @	9 25	
GLUE, ℔ lb	18 @	20	
GUNNY BAGS	28 @	00	
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Per ton	85 00 @	90 00	
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,			
Corn	1 02½@	1 05	
Oats	75 @	85	
Peas, Cow	1 45 @	1 50	
Rice, rough	0 00 @	0 00	
Carolina	7½@	8	
HIDES, ℔ lb.,			
Green	5 @	7	
Dry	16 @	16½	
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.,			
Eastern	1 25 @	1 30	
Northern	1 10 @	1 15	
IRON, ℔ lb.,			
English, ass'd	8 @	10	
American, ref.	0 @	10	
American,			
sheer	9 @	10	
Swede	10 @	12	
Hoop,			
℔ ton	120 00@	125 00	
LIQUORS, ℔ gal., (dom.)			
Whiskey	1 35 @	2 25	
Bourbon	2 00 @	4 00	
N. E. Rum	2 00 @	3 00	
Gin	4 00 @	7 00	
Brandy	4 00 @	9 00	
do Apple	2 75 @	3 00	
do Peach	3 00 @	3 50	
LUMBER, (River,			
Fl'r Bds	15 00 @	17 00	
Wide do	12 00 @	14 00	
Scantling	10 00 @	12 00	
LIME, ℔ bbl.	0 00 @	0 00	
From store	1 50 @	1 60	
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon,			
Cuba, hhds	40 @	45	
do bbls	45 @	47	
Sugar house	34 @	35	
do bbls	35 @	37	
Syrup, bbls	50 @	1 00	
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine ℔ 280 lbs.			
Virgin	0 00 @	2 75	
Yellow dip	0 00 @	2 75	
from store	1 60 @	1 65	
American	1 50 @	1 55	
SUGAR, ℔ lb.,			
Cuba	13 @	14	
Porto Rico	12 @	13	
C	13½@	14	
B	14½@	15	
A	15 @	15½	
Crushed	15 @	15½	
SOAP, ℔ lb.,			
Northern	6½@	10	
Wilmington			
Ext. Family	10½@	11	
Family	10 @	10	
Chemical	9½@	10	
Palo	8 @	10½	
SHINGLES, ℔ M.,			
Contract	4 00 @	5 50	
Common	2 50 @	3 00	
STAVES, ℔ M.,			
W. O. bbl	00 00 @	30 00	
R. O. hhd	00 00 @	00 00	
TIMBER, ℔ M.,			
Shipping	10 00 @	12 00	
Mill, prme	8 00 @	9 00	
Mill Fair	6 50 @	7 50	
Mill, inferior to ord	4 00 @	5 00	
TALLOW, lb	10 @	12	

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,

March 24, 1870.

TURPENTINE.—During the week ended to-day the market for this article has ruled quite steady, and prices have remained without change.—There has existed a fair enquiry from both shippers and distillers, and all brought in has found ready sale at $2 75 for soft, and $1 65 for hard, ℔ bbl. of 280 lbs. The receipts and sales are as follows:

	Bbls.	Soft	Hard
Friday	155	$2 75	$1 65
Saturday	214	2 75	1 65
Monday	800	2 75	1 65
Tuesday	325	2 75	1 65
Wednesday	1205	2 75	1 65
Thursday	150	2 75	1 65

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—For the week just closed the market for this article has generally ruled quiet, and prices are without material alteration. The demand has been limited, being confined to small parcels to fill orders, and there is little or no disposition to operate. In the present state of the market it is almost impossible to give a correct quotation, as factors are unwilling to accept the figures offered. There is very little coming in, and there is no stock worthy of note in first hands. The sales are as follows:

Friday.....444 casks at 43½ cents per gallon.
Saturday.....58 " " 43 " " "
Monday.....51 " " 43½ " " "
Tuesday.....53 " " 43½ " " "

ROSIN—We have nothing new to notice in the market for this article during the week ended today. The demand for all grades has been limited, and if anything, prices are a shade lower.—There is, however, a very light stock in factors' hands, and receipts are unusually small. At the time of closing our enquiries the market rules inactive, and has a declining tendency. The sales for the week are as follows: Saturday, 250 bbls. at $2 50@$2 75 for No. 1, and $4 25 for Pale; Tuesday, 500 bbls. at $1 55@$1 57½ for strained, $4 for Pale, $4 25 for extra Pale, and $6 for window glass, and 800 bbls. on private terms; Wednesday, 150 bbls. at $1 57½ for strained—℔ bbl. of 280 lbs.

TAR—Ruled less firm in the earlier part of the week just ended, and shows a decline of 10@15 cents on previous quotation—the market closing with a moderate enquiry from shippers at $1 75. The receipts and sales are 3,339 bbls., as follows: 305 bbls. at $1 90, and 3,034 bbls. at $1 75@$1 80 ℔ bbl.

BARRELS—For empty spirit barrels the market rules without change. The stock in dealers' hands continues fully fair, and there is no demand worthy of mention. We quote from wharf at the following figures: Second hand country, $2@$2 20 as they run, and $2 50@$2 60 for selected, and $2 50@$2 65 for new; New York, $2 75@$3 for new and second hand; city made, $2 75@$3 each for new, as in quantity and quality.

BEESWAX—Comes in slowly, and sells at 34@35 cents ℔ lb.

BEEF CATTLE—Are in brisk enquiry for butchering purposes, and there is an unusually small supply on market. The price is higher, and a prime article finds quick sale. We quote on the hoof at figures ranging from 11 to 14 cents ℔ lb. net—latter quotation being for extra quality.

CORN MEAL—Is in moderate request, and we report a good stock on market. Selling from the mills, in lots as wanted, at $1 20@$1 25 ℔ bushel.

COTTON—Since the close of our last review the market for this article has generally ruled inactive, with a declining t

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1870.

Third Party.

As the proposition to form a "Third Party" is more canvassed its friends become less. In its present condition the South can do little in the formation or control of National politics. We must have our sympathy and support to one or other of the parties which divide the people of the North, and we have little fear that the great mass of the Southern people will ever hesitate as to which of these present parties they will give support.

In Virginia the objects for which a temporary and somewhat unnatural State organization was formed having been accomplished, the "new party" is rapidly going to pieces, and old divisions are being renewed. The defeat of the proscriptive features of the Constitution and of objectionable men having been secured, the elements of which the organization was composed, are separating and renewing their allegiance to former parties.

As an evidence of how much reliance there is in "Conservative Republicans," at a meeting of prominent politicians at Richmond a few days since to reorganize the Republican party, composed in part of the most extreme Wells Radicals of the State, we find as active participants, Senator Lewis, Gen. Wickham, Franklin Stearns and several Congressmen, elected by the Conservatives and Democrats at the recent election. Mr. Lewis, who was first elected Lieutenant-Governor by the Conservatives of the State, and then transferred to the United States Senate by the Conservatives of the Legislature, declared in a speech at this conference that the triumph of the Democracy would render it unsafe for Union men in Virginia and would bring about the ruin of the State.

An alliance was effected between the two wings of the Radical party, and there will be a hearty co-operation in future. In consequence the Conservatives must be forced back to their old party affiliations, and thus the "new party movement" falls to the ground.

We have no patience with such Conservatism that cannot choose between the two National parties,—which only extends to ignoring both. There is a marked difference between them, and it is a weak excuse to stand aloof from prejudice as to names] or to the war record of Northern Democrats. We have no excuse to make for them, nor shall we attempt to abolish the memory of the wrongs which we have endured at their hands. But as the *Banner of the South* well says, in replying to a Texas cotemporary upon this subject,—"We have a war for constitutional liberty to fight; and we need all the help which we can get. The Northern Democracy is fighting this battle nobly and fearlessly in their section of this so-called Union; and we hold that it is our duty to sustain them to the best of our ability. A third party at this time would weaken the Democratic party and strengthen Radicalism. It will answer our purpose. The Democratic party is full of life and vigor. It is endeavoring to undo some of the harm which its action in the late war has wrought; and it affords a foundation upon which the conservative people of all sections can build up a successful opposition to the enemies of liberty. The principles of that party are living principles; and it counts its adherents by millions. Nay, more, if the shackles were thrown off of the people of the whole country and a fair test of its strength allowed, it would count its majorities by hundreds of thousands. The real conservatives of all sections are arrayed under its banners and ba tle under its leaders. Where, then, would a third party get its numbers? Surely, from the ranks of the Democratic party, for "Conservative *Republicans*" is a thing of the imagination; a phantasy which disappears when exposed to the light of inquiry; a trick of the enemy to dupe the innocent, unsuspecting patriot who cannot see the "wolf's skin" beneath "the sheep's clothing." Here, then, would result the destruction of the only true Conservative party which exists at this day; and with its destruction would perish, not only the hopes of the South, but the last vestige of Constitutional liberty in America.

While, therefore, we do not choose to offer any apologies for the war policy of the Northern Democrats, yet we are in favor of a peace policy, and believe that affiliation with them is our only safety. With fair and untrammeled elections every Southern State, except perhaps South Carolina and Mississippi—and we are hardly willing to except even them under the conditions which we have named—would give the Democratic party an overwhelming majority. At the North there are many States in which the difference between the two parties is very small indeed. Now, a united Democratic South would give new zeal and energy to a united Democratic North; and by proper leadership and efforts new life would be instilled into the party everywhere. This is our firm conviction. Hence our opposition to any third party which would detract from the strength of the Democracy, and in no case, or at least to a very limited extent, lessen the numbers of Radicalism. We hope that our Texas cotemporary will reconsider its views on Conservatism and give its support to the Democratic party. Unity is needed for Texas as well as for Georgia; for Mississippi as well as for Louisiana and Alabama; for South Carolina and Florida as well as for Virginia, and for the States which are laboring under the incubus of Radicalism; and any attempt to disturb that unity by the effort to organize new parties at this time must result only in disaster to our cause and destruction to the liberties of all the people of this country.

Alamance County.

We are watching with some anxiety the developments of Governor Holden's partisan warfare against the people of Alamance county. His bosom-friend and trusted official, Littlefield, was the chosen ambassador to the President asking for Federal troops to quell the insurrection in Alamance. It is as fitting that among the descendants of those who first bore arms against the tyrants who came to oppress our people, tyrants now should spend their feeble and expiring efforts of oppression and infamy, as that Holden should select such a man by falsehoods to inaugurate a war against North Carolinians. A fitting bearer of dispatches, truly, for such a ruler.

It seems that the hanging of a negro, Wyatt Outlaw, was the moving cause in this matter. It now turns out the hanging of Outlaw was the work probably of a party of blacks. The evidence of the negro woman, present when Outlaw was seized by his executioners, tends to criminate a party of colored men who were abroad that night in Graham in disguise and whipped three other colored men.

Sheriff Murray, in a published letter, says that while there have been some crimes committed in Alamance, (and in what county and State have there not?) that there has been no resistance to the civil officers. Arrests have been made without trouble, and in no instance has there been a failure to arrest parties against whom charges have been legally preferred. Complaint has been lodged against no one for complicity in the Outlaw hanging, or arrests could and would be promptly made. He avers to having arrested several colored men and imprisoned them for *disguising themselves on the night of the murder, and whipping three* COLORED *men.* This fact is a strong ground of suspicion, in connection with the evidence of the woman, that these *who whipped three* negroes, *hung one.*

But what cares "our" Governor if strife is stirred up between the whites and blacks of Alamance? What cares he if the Federal troops kill white or black citizens of North Carolina, or are killed by them? In these affairs, like the plotting Iago, he can exclaim—

> "Now, whether he kill Cassio,
> Or Cassio him, or each do kill the other,
> Every way makes my gain."

It is only by strife and violence that the Radical party can hope to retain its ascendancy. Born amidst the throes of a nation it can only exist by continued strife and prejudice. It must wither and die under the influence of peace and prosperity. Political capital must be made to secure the next Legislature, for "our" Governor desires to be transferred to the United States Senate. By proscription, by the intervention of the military, he secured the fruits of one political victory, and if he fails now it will not be from any want of effort to secure it by the same or even less worthy means.

Revenue—Not Protection.

In the course of Monday's debate on the reduction of taxation, Mr. Marshall offered a resolution to the effect that the depressed condition of business and of the various industrial interests of the country demand that Congress shall promptly relieve the people of all burdens of taxation not absolutely necessary to provide for the wants of the Government under an economical administration of all departments of the public service, and that in reforming the existing tariff laws all legislation should be based on the following principles: First—That no duty should be imposed on any article above the lowest rate that will yield the largest amount of revenue. Second—That the maximum revenue duty should be imposed on luxuries. Third—That the duty should be imposed as to operate as equally as possible throughout the Union, discriminating neither for nor against class or section.

In this brief and sensible resolution is embodied more practical wisdom, says the New York *Financial Bulletin*, than is often heard on the floor of the House, whatever may be the topic under discussion. Mr. Marshall has said nothing original or startling, it is true, nor are the principles he lays down as the foundation of all tariff legislation altogether unknown to political economists; but he has done better than this, and like Gynplaine before the House of Lords, has spoken to Congress for and in the name of the tax-burthened people. Precisely what he recommends is what is now demanded by all classes of the community and in all parts of the country—namely, that if a tariff is necessary, it shall be levied for revenue alone, and not for the protection of any one class or section at the expense of the rest of the country. It is also demanded, and justly, that the maximum of taxation should be upon luxuries—and not upon those articles of daily consumption which, whether indispensable to life or not, cannot be classed otherwise than among necessities. The presentation of these simple and practical truths was, no doubt, a matter of considerable astonishment to our honorable representatives, who are not accustomed to hear propositions concerning the tariff from members who have no axes to grind while the obedient and submissive people turn the stone; and it is probable that, like Gynplaine again, Mr. Marshall will be laughed at for his pains in representing the demands of a constituency that has only honest labor and honest earnings to protect, and cannot afford to pay for their protection. But whatever may be the fate of his resolution in the bottomless pigeon holes of the Ways and Means Committee, to which it was referred for interment in the usual parliamentary way, the popular demand which it expresses must be heard sooner or later. Whatever is needed to sustain the Government under a prudent and economical administration, the people will cheerfully pay. Should more than this be demanded before the country has recovered from the effects of the four years of war, and the four years of extravagance, over-trading and speculation that followed, there will be more who favor Mr. Marshall's resolution in the next Congress than there are in this.

General William MacRae.

The rumor which has been current in our city for some weeks that this gentleman intended to resign his postion as Superintendent of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad in order to accept a similar posltion on the Macon and Brunswick Railroad, had good foundation. He has tendered his resignation to take effect upon the first of April.

We have learned of this contemplated action upon the part of General MacRae, with much regret. He is regarded as one of the very best railroad men in the country. His loss will be severely felt upon the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, especially as many improvements and an extension of the road is now about to be commenced. Beginning his connection with railroads as a locomotive engineer he has risen to the position of chief executive officer, and for nearly two years he has had entire charge of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, and his management of it is the best evidence of his ability and faithfulness. Who ever may be his successor will have no easy task to fill his place.

We regret to part with him as a citizen. No son of North Carolina reflected more honor upon her during the war. Entering the service as a private, he rose to the rank of Brigadier General, and was looked upon as one of the very best officers of his grade in the army. Generals Heth and A. P. Hill, his immediate commanders, regarded him as their best subordinate, and placed great reliance upon him and his gallant brigade. Our own observations taught us that this confidence was well placed. No man has more reason to be proud of the record he made during those eventful days, or of the estimation in which he was held by his official superiors.

But as a friend are we most loth to part with General MacRae. We shall miss his genial companionship, but shall never forget the noble impulses of his heart and mind, which attached us to him.

We congratulate the officers and stockholders of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad in securing the services of a gentleman so eminently qualified for the duties of the position to which he has been selected, and we bespeak for him a kindly reception by the good people of Georgia among whom his new duties call him.

Radical Party Divisions.

The Republicans of North Carolina are making desperate efforts to reorganize their shattered ranks. Corruptions, frauds, ignorance and prejudice have done their work. It is too late now to heal breaches by dismissing Pike and getting rid of Littlefield. Holden cannot again cajole the people of North Carolina into his support. He must fall along with the dishonest and profligate men whom he has collected around him. He cannot even rally to his support influential members of his own party.

The following is from the Rutherford *Star*, the ablest and most influential Republican paper in Western North Carolina:

THE ISSUE—SHALL W. W. HOLDEN, OR THE HONEST REPUBLICANS OF NORTH CAROLINA RULE THE STATE.

The issue is made. The time for action has come, and we want to see how many are ready and prepared to show their hands.

There has never been in the history of Republican Governments, a parallel to the administration of W. W. Holden, the present Governor of North Carolina. His administration has been one of *tyranny, usurpation, treachery and corruption.* He has *usurped* powers that did not belong to him, and he has exercised those powers with an utter disregard for law or Constitution. He has *tyrannized* over the people, the State, and even the supreme Court of the State, in a way only suited to a *despot* and a *tyrant.* He *usurped* the powers belonging to the Superintendent of Public Works, in the face of law and public opinion. He has exercised those powers with *corruption,* by placing irresponsibly and *corrupt* men in control of our railroads, because he was afraid to trust men of honesty and ability to such appointments, knowing that they would not be made tools of, in speculating upon, and swindling the people out of their money. He used these powers *treacherously,* because he promised the people to put honest and responsible men in charge of these important offices, and he ignored in his appointments from A to Z.

He exercised those powers with a *fiendishness* and *tyranny* by refusing to surrender them to the proper officer, or allowing the question of power to be decided by the proper tribunal, (the Supreme Court,) and now on the eve of a decision, believing the power would be taken out of his hands, and as was intended by the Constitution and the Law, placed in the hands of the Superintendent of Public Works, with an utter disregard and disrespect for that "time-honored tribunal," he put to work with all the *trickery* and *intrigue* belonging to him by nature, to *forestall* their decision, by repealing the law giving these powers to the Superintendent of Public Works, which we are very sorry to see, by the influence brought to bear upon the Legislature, he was successful in doing.

Republicans of North Carolina, look at the picture. We have stated nothing but *truths,* and refer to all honest men as our witnesses.

Are you willing that your State should be ru ed and *ruined* by such a despot? Are you willing as *republicans* to be quietly led by this *tyrant* and *usurper* to your *ruin* and *destruction* as a party? We ask of you, before it is too late, to survey your position carefully, and strike while there is yet time.

We call upon the *Standard,* and all other papers in the State that are published in the interest of republican principles, to come out and show where they stand. The issue is fixed and plain, *are you for Holden, or the republican party, and the redemption of the State from the ruin and degradation brought upon it by his corrupt and unwise policy?* There is no time for delay. We want to know where you stand. You must take one side or the other, and the choice is left with you Which will you take?

To follow Holden, is to be *politically damned,* for all time to come, and it is to be hoped that republicans have their eyes open to the danger.

We forbear to say more for the present, and anxiously await the action of the honest republicans, hoping they may see the danger, and act *speedily* but *wisely.*

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

Additional Particulars of the Escape of Yerger.

JACKSON, MISS., March 13.

Yerger made his escape from the city jail this morning, at early day break, by climbing the board fence which surrounds the prison yard. The first two nights after being handed over to the civil authorities, Yerger was confined in one of the iron cages. Since then he has had more comfortable quarters in a room without fastening on either window or door, and giving free access to the yard, by day and night. A little before five o'clock this morning he sent the jailor for a cup of coffee to the adjoining market-house, and during his absence Yerger availed himself of a convenient empty barrel and box, and by their aid reached the top of the thirteen-foot fence. He took the jailor's revolver with him on his escape.

Yerger made direct for the boarding-house of Mrs. Buck, and, abruptly entering the bed-room of Lieutenant Appleton, inquired if that was Col. Hamilton's room. He was told that the gentleman roomed immediately below. Col. Hamilton was the former newspaper partner of Yerger, and the same person who was supposed to be implicated in Yerger's escape from military confinement. In the faint light of the morning, Lieutenant Appleten failed to recognize his early visitor. Squads of military, on the requisition of Governor Alcorn, have this afternoon been in search of Yerger, but up till to-night without success. The remissness of Sheriff Lake, in permitting this escape, is very generally censured.

Gerrit Smith has contributed another thousand dollars to the fund of the Cuban Charitable Aid Society at New York.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Fifteenth Amendment—Georgia—Bullock and Blodgett—Revels and Sumner—The Georgia Bill and Tennessee—Ben Butler and Freedman's Bureau Bummers—Ku-Klux Argument—Sale of Cadetships, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 16, 1870.

Dear Journal:—The draft of the proclamation declaring the ratification of the 15th amendment has been prepared, but will not be signed until Texas and Georgia are bound in the iron manacles of congressional re-admission into the Union.—What the final result on the Georgia bill will be, there is no telling at present.—There has been all kinds of stories manufactured and sent over the wires, and delegations of black and white have been sent here to get up a furore so as to impress the weak and shaky Senators with the idea that the Ku-Klux are rampaging the State of Georgia from one end to the other.—Foster Blodgett and Bullock, whose interests are so much at stake in this game of defeating the Bingham amendment, that Bullock and his sharks may have their terms of office extended beyond the terms of the Constitution, in violation of every principle of right, law or justice. The carpet-baggers are said to have been bought up in a body by Bullock, and I am well aware how potent a power is Welcker's culinary efforts when allied to the sparkling effervescence of the widow cliquot.—There is a class of our law makers who are best reached through their stomachs, and Bullock has terrapined and wined these epicures to their hearts content, and in return for the rare and savory dishes and wines of rarest vintages and exceedingly fine boquet with which he has regaled them, he only asks the small favor of either "yes" or "no," as the case may be in a vote on the Georgia bill, "besides it is in the interest of our party, and Bullock is such a devilish good fellow, if he was called a thief, you know, you know."

During the debate on the bill, the blacks of this "burg" occupied nearly all the seats to the exclusion of the white man and brother, in the expectation of hearing their champion, who has assumed to speak for his race to the exclusion of Sumner, who must now play second fiddle (or bass) to the genuine negro Senator Revels. Mr. Sumner has lost prestige by the advent of Revels in the Senate. Cuffee can't see Sumner when Revels is about. Their base ingratitude in this is very cutting to Mr. Sumner, who now in the agony of despair and wounded pride, is ready to exclaim with the dusky Moor, "Othello's occupation is gone."

The Georgia bill if passed as desired by that noble soldier and liberal statesman from Massachusetts, Dr. Gen. Benjamin Butler, better known among the people who love him as "Honest" Ben, will form a precedent upon which Tennessee will be subjected to the interference of the power of Congress. The noble Benjamin does not propose to put Tennessee out of the Union. Oh, no! Only to declare that Gov. Senter was elected by fraud, and that there must be a new registration and a new election, and as Gov. Senter will not call for troops they are to be sent into the State under the pretext of assisting the revenue officers in collecting revenue. This thing has been concocted some time since, and step by step has been carried out. As Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, Radical, stated the other day, that when the party of which "Honest" Ben Butler was the headdemon, wished to do some act of *diablerie* they first started the dogs yelping in the locality to be affected, and a few letters written by journeyman soul savers who have been bumming off the Freedmen's Bureau for the past nine years, and the hounds of the Radical press gladly give publicity to the horrid stories of Ku Klux, &c. Then the Washington "Cub" Forney, *cidevant* "Dead Duck" under Mr. Johnson's administration, comes out in a glowing account of the matter and proposes that for the benefit of the human race, especially the black portion of it, so and so should be enacted. Then "Honest" Ben, sometimes called "Spoons" by the envious, frames a bill and a subservient, corrupt and infamous Congress passes it. That the people submit to such villainy, with all the evidence to prove the truth of what I allege, is past comprehension.

In corroboration of my statements Messrs. Heflin of Alabama, Mr. Rogers of Arkansas, and Mr. Buckley, all Radicals from the South, made earnest and eloquent appeals for the removal of all disabilities and were very severe upon the Radicals from the North who cry Ku-Klux for party purposes. Mr. Rogers said: "I do not intend to let myself be dragged off by the mad-dog cry of rebel or traitor. It is, sir, in my judgment, beneath the dignity of a man of intellect and manhood to attempt thus to scare the timid and unwary by these frightful tales of Ku-Klux, hobgoblins, rebels or traitors. No sir, I have seen and heard too much of these ghostly stories and have read too much of the partizan newspapers and speeches to be led away by men who have no interest in their country, and no faith in God, christianity or in humanity itself. He then read an editorial from the Chicago Tribune, a Radical paper, on the subject of "Georgia in bonds," and endorsed its liberal sentiments, as did also Mr. Eldridge, Democratic member from Wisconsin. With such testimony in and out of Congress in favor of leniency, how can men pretend to believe the infamous lies that are trumped up for base party purposes and assist monstrosities like Ben Butler in the exercise of their beastly propensities by crushing further into the dust the people of the South?

The report of the Military Committee of the House unanimously agreed upon to report a resolution of censure (but not of expulsion) in the case of Hon. R. R. Butler, of Tennessee, charged with selling a cadetship, is the beginning of the let-up of the cadetship sellers. The white-washing now begins. The Democrats of the House owe it to themselves and to the country to force the Radicals to go on with the investigations, and nothing but minority reports, embodying the facts of each case, from Generals Slocum and Morgan, will convince the Democracy that justice has been done. If Radicals fear investigation do Democrats also? If not drive them to the wall by moving to continue the unearthing of corruption and venality, and if they vote such resolution down let them stand before the country self-convicted.

Count Bismarck and the University of Virginia.

Upon being informed of the wants of the new Chair of Applied Mathematics in the University of Virginia, Count Bismarck in his capacity as Chancellor of the Northampton Confederacy, has presented that institution with a most costly and useful collection of photographic and engraved designs of recent Government works in Germany. They comprise drawings of all the modern improvements applied to bridges, canals, railways, and public buildings. The presentation was made through the agency of Dr. L. J. Boeck, Professor of Applied Mathematics and Civil Engineering in the scientific department of the University.

Wine vs. Whisky.

RINGWOOD, HALIFAX CO., N. C., March 14, 1870.

Editors Journal—DEAR SIRS: I find in the Daily JOURNAL of March 1st a communication from W. M. Kennedy in regard to my letter describing my recent trip through the wine-growing districts of North Carolina. Your paper reached me at this place, where I am superintending the putting out of two or three hundred acres of Scuppernong vines for the brothers Garrett.

If I was not fully assured of the upright motives of Mr. Kennedy in writing such a letter, I should regard him as an enemy to his country, and anything but a friend to his fellow-men. While my acquaintance with his character precludes such an idea, I am yet forced to believe that had he given this subject more attention, and been better acquainted with the nature of pure wine, he would not have written an article placing it in the class of those beverages which flood the land with corruption and drunkenness; and open wide the jaws of Hell for those who make and who drink it.

If Mr. K. really thinks there is no difference between the effects of pure wine and "corn whisky," and will come up to the wine cellars at this place, or visit me at Kenansville when I shall have returned home, bringing with him his "corn whisky," I think I can convince him of his error. He certainly is not a competent judge on this subject, unless he has proved the effect of the two substances on himself or closely observed their influence on others. An author has properly said: "Good wine makes good blood; good blood causeth good humors; good humors cause good thoughts; good thoughts bring forth good works; good works carry a man to Heaven—*Ergo,* good wine carrieth a man to Heaven."

It is certainly a source of regret to me that any one should entertain and publish thoughts so entirely at variance with the observations and experience of those who have studied the subject of wine-drinking and compared it with the effects of other beverages. The testimony is almost universal that the use of good, pure wine is an accompaniment of high refinement and civilization everywhere. As nations emerge from barbarism and go upward in the scale of progress and civilization, they gradually abandon the use of the more common, coarser, heavier beverages, and seek to supply the universal want of the human system in the finer, lighter and purer juices of the grape.

It would seem to be sufficient to convince any Christian of the propriety of the use of wine, to remember that Christ made pure wine the emblem of His blood, and commanded His followers to drink it in remembrance of Him. Is it not fair to presume, that on the solemn occasion of that last Supper with His disciples He would not have instructed them to use an article fraught with the danger of corruption to His beloved, and an agent to open wide the jaws of hell for those whom He was about to die to save? And in keeping with His last solemn instructions was His first miracle, the conversion of water into wine at a feast in Cana of Galilee. And wonderfully good wine it was.

I cannot think, however, it necessary to appeal farther to the Book of Books to establish the fact that while there is nothing in the teachings of Christ to condemn its use, there is much in His words, not only to justify but to encourage the use of pure wine.

I submit that the excellence of wine as a national beverage is established by the facts relating to it in other countries. France makes 1000,000,000 gallons wine annually, and there is less drunkenness and crime from drunkenness among its 40,000,000 inhabitants than among the 1,000,000 inhabitants of whiskey-drinking North Carolina. Austria produces wine to the value of $80,000,000 gold. The Chine Pfals in Bavaria, a district not larger than Halifax county, has 41,000 acres in vines and produces 1,000,000 gallons wine. The land is worth $1,000 per acre. These countries are highly civilized and the people almost universally educated. Prussia cultivates all her available land in grapes, and not being able to make enough for her people, buys it from her neighbors. Hungary is compelled to bury her vines in winter to protect them from frost, yet makes her millions of wine. Russia, as she progresses in rank and civilization among the great powers of the earth, en larges in the same ratio her vineyards on the Black Sea and the Caspian.

And the United States, following the universal law, is imparting, yearly, $50,000,000 in wine, which she has not yet learned to make, and, instead of drinking a pure article, drinks wines which must be drugged to insure their safe transportation across the Atlantic. Corn whiskey makes up the vast deficit for our people. It is encouraging to notice that our Government appreciates the importance of wine, as a National beverage, and promotes its production by relieving it (when pure) from tax, while it lays heavy burdens on corn whiskey.

And I predict that the Temperance Reform will yet recognize, as its greatest ally in abolishing drunkenness, the general use of pure wines. Many of its wisest men already see it and acknowledge it. Physicians will find in it a mighty help in warding off the approaches of disease. Good men everywhere will encourage it. The cause of education and morality will welcome the up-springing vineyards of our land, and every philanthropic interest of the nation will be enhanced by the substitution of good, pure wine, for the beverages which now delight the palates of our people.

I shall consider myself a benefactor to North Carolina if I can, by precept and example, induce the people of the good old State to begin cultivating and drinking pure Scuppernong Wine. When Mr. K. can convince me that there is no difference between the effects of corn whiskey and pure wine, and that I am turning loose a stream of drunkenness and corruption in the land, then will I stop my work here and put the axe to my vineyard at Kenansville.

Until so convinced I shall, so far as I can, promote the growth of Scuppernong vineyards and the drinking of pure Scuppernong wine by our people, and I shall defend, to the best of my ability, any attacks upon good, pure wine.

LOUIS FROELICH.

The rush from San Francisco to the San Diego gold mines is unabated. It is reported that the Chinamen have been driven out of the new mines and several killed. San Diego and other towns in the southern portion of the State are being rapidly depopulated by the gold fever.

Rudolph, the billiard champion of America, now in San Francisco, offers to play three games with Roberts, Sr., ex-champion of England, for the championship of the world and $10,000, the game to be played in Paris, New York or in London.

STATE NEWS.

PERSONAL.—We had a call yesterday from our friend, Col. Wharton J. Green, of Warren. We regret to learn, as we did from the Colonel, that he is making arrangements to leave our State for a residence in Baltimore. The change will be to his county and to the State, the loss of a noble and public spirited citizen.

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

STRANGE IF TRUE.—A private letter to a gentleman now in this city, states that a woman in Rowan county recently gave birth to six animals resembling puppies in general appearance, except that they have but two legs and two feet each. They have long ears and other features of a dog. The letter states that they are still living and have been seen by several persons.

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

MURDEROUS ASSAULT IN PITT.—Brown's Mill, Pitt county, near the Edgecombe line, was the scene of a most brutal outrage on Sunday night last. Mr. Giles Swonner, the miller, a quiet and inoffensive man, was at a late hour called to the door of his house by some unknown person, and, on opening it, was dealt a most deadly blow, with some heavy instrument, from which he fell senseless. His family were asleep at the time, but the wife a short time afterwards missed her husband, and on search found him lying in a pool of blood, with his skull fractured.

No clue as to the purpose or perpetrator of the outrage has been discovered.

Tarboro' *Southerner.*

FIRE AT POLLOCKSVILLE.—On Sunday night last the store occupied by Mr. E. W. Haywood, at Pollocksville, Jones county, was totally consumed by fire, which originated in the basement of the building and is generally supposed to have been produced by incendiarism. Mr. Haywood, fortunately, had only a small stock of goods on hand at the time, and his loss is not more than $400 or $500, none of which was covered by insurance.

The building was the property of Roscoe Burrus, Esq., who loses about $700 by its destruction.—Newbern *Journal of Com.*

We regret to learn that Maj. D. A. Covington died at his residence in Monroe on Monday night last. Mr. Covington was a prominent and useful man in that community for a number of years. For a long time he was Chairman of the County Court, and discharged the duties with ability and entire satisfaction. In '65-'66 he was Senator for Anson and Union, and his good sense, business talent and high integrity, gave him rank with the first in the body. He was a christian gentleman, kind and benevolent, and in his death the community sustain a great loss.

Charlotte *Times.*

199.—Persons passing the Court House in this city will see large placards posted to the pillars, signed "T. F. Lee, Sheriff," the said placlards announcing that, on the 16th day of April next, he will sell, at the Court House door, in the city of Raleigh, the lands or town lots of *one hundred and ninety-nine* citizens of Wake county, *for taxes:*

One hundred and ninety-nine persons in Wake county who have not settled up their taxes! Does any one believe that this large number of tax-payers are in arrears because they *would not pay?* Is it not rather because they *could not?*

But Sheriff Lee is not to blame for it, except in so far as he gave his aid and influence to the party that laid this onerous burden upon the people. The majority of that body now sitting at the Capitol—the Radical Legislature, at $7 per day,—laid the tax, and *then spent it,* with precious little benefit to the State, the county, or any one else, but themselves and party favorites.

Let the people whose lands and homes are posted for sale to raise taxes for a wasteful and profligate administration, remember at the next election who the men are that have brought this thing upon them; from the Governor who sanctioned it, down to Farris, the keeper of the Capitol, who spent hundreds on hundreds of dollars on the Capitol Square, and then didn't give the State any of the hay!

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

THE KING AND WILLIAMSON ROBBERY—ARREST OF THE THIEVES.—We gave in the Southerner last week a notice of the extensive robbery committed at the store of Messrs. King and Williamson of this place.

We are glad to learn that through the vigilance of our officials the thieves have been arrested and a small portion of the money recovered. On Saturday last suspicion was attached to Jo Price, a colored boy, who was arrested by the town Constable. An officer had already been sent in pursuit of Rufus Carr, col., who had been seen with a large amount of money, and had left for parts unknown. The officer returned on the same day with Carr in custody, having captured him near the plantation of T. W. Battle, Esq., near Rocky Mount.

They were both on Saturday evening brought before Justices McCabe and Keech, and after an examination, committed to jail in default of bail.

Each accused the other of having committed the robbery and obtained possession of the money, but denied any participation in the act themselves.

Constable Bryan has succeeded in recovering about $7,500 of the stolen funds, spent by Carr at various stores in the place. The prisoners will stand for trial at the next term of the Superior Court.

Tarboro' *Southerner.*

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.—LET THEM ALL READ THIS.—A short time since Col. R. L Bridges, of Tarboro, addressed a letter to the proper authorities at Washington City in regard to the income tax to be given in by farmers.

The question is most important to every planter of the country, and the following letters will no doubt settle a most vexed question:

WASHINGTON CITY, March 12, 1870.

J. L. BRIDGES, ESQ.—DEAR SIR:—I have just received a reply from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in relation to the question propounded by you, and herewith enclose the same for your information.

It seems that you are *not* required to return the crop *raised* until the same is *sold.*

The Assistant Assessor will no doubt readily conform to this ruling.

Yours very truly,

D. HEATON.

P. S.—Please show the enclosed to the Assistant Assessor when you see him, as he no doubt desires to be right. D. H.

TREASURY DEPARTMEN,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, March 9, 1870.

SIR:—Your letter of the 5th inst., enclosing letter of J. L. Bridges relative to income of farmers, is received.

In reply that farmers are required to make return of produce *sold* within the year, and *not* required to return produce *raised* until the same is sold.

Very respectfully,

J. W. DOUGLASS,
Acting Commissioner.

HON. D. HEATON,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

Tarboro *Southerner.*

N. C. REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE AGENCY—OFFICIAL AWARDS.—The scheme of this agency, which was to have been drawn on the 28th August, 1869, was drawn in public at Tucker Hall, in this city, on Tuesday last, 15th inst. We are printing the list of prizes awarded and will issue it in a supplement in the course of a few days. The labor of preparing this list for the press is great, hence the delay in publishing.—Raleigh *Standard.*

THE PUBLIC PRINTING.—The bill providing for the public printing passed the House yesterday, the prices established thereby being from 20 to 50 per cent. higher than a bid from two as good practical printers as there is in the State, then lying before them, proposed to do it for. Messrs. Argo and Durham offered amendments agreeing with the bid of Messrs. Nichols & Gorman, but the amendments were rejected and the higher prices adopted. But who cares; the people will have it to pay.—Raleigh *Sentinel.*

A FORMER CITIZEN GONE.—Our readers throughout this entire section of the country will hear with sorrow and regret, of the death of Rev. S. B. McPheeters, D. D., which occurred near Shelbyville, Kentucky, on the 9th inst. Mr. McPheeters was a native of this city, where he has many near relatives and a large number of his friends yet residing; and about 50 years of age. We shall be able soon to publish a more suitable tribute to this memory.

On Monday last another party of young men left this county for the far West, where they hope to better their condition. We are informed that next week still another instalment will start. Thus they leave us, not by ones and twos, but by dozens, and there is no telling how soon the drain will cease.—Salem *Press.*

We are informed upon good authority that a fine cow belonging to Mr. Kirkman, of Vienna, in this county, a few days since, gave birth to *five calves.* The mother, with four of her calves, died shortly after this unprecedented performance, one calf being still alive at the latest accounts.—Salem *Press.*

At the present term of Guilford Superior Court, Charlie Birch, for burglariously entering the store of R. N. Caldwell of Greensboro, was convicted and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The House of Commons yesterday elected Wm. A. Moore, member from Chowan, Speaker in place of Mr. J. W. Holden, resigned; and discussed the bill to aid in the construction of the Valley Railroad.

The Senate passed a bill placing the Western North Carolina Railroad in the hands of certain Commissioners, to look into its affairs, and gather up the fragments of assets, if any can be found.

The Senate also passed a resolution to the third reading, to abolish the penitentiary commissioners. This is a thrust at Hon. Alfred Dockery, President of the Board, and Mr. Welker, the Secretary, and indeed at all the members, because they have not shown themselves pliant tools of party in conducting the business entrusted to them. They are all republicans, and we would not have supported one of them for office except as against worse men of their own party, but we are free to confess that they have more faithfully and economically performed the duties assigned them than any other organization or officer of the party since it came into power. No doubt the abolition of the Board is a foregone conclusion, but when accomplished it will be an outrage against the State, the people and their own party. We shall revert to this subject again.

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

From the Old Dominion for March.

The Cause of General Jackson's Death.

RICHMOND, VA., March 7, 1870.

Editors of Old Dominion:

I have just received your letter asking me to give you some information in regard to the last wound of General Jackson, that you may correct the statement published in some Northern magazines by General De Peyster and Col. Clifford Thompson.—The former, you say, claim that General Jackson was shot by the 1st Massachusetts infantry, and the latter that he was killed by a canister shot from Pleasant's artillery.

You will find an accurate account of the General's last wound and death in Dabney's "Life of Jackson," or in the account I wrote and published several years ago.

The facts are briefly these:

General Jackson made the attack May 2d, with his army in three lines of battle. Rhodes' division occupied the front line, Colston's Division the second line, and Hill, with a part of his Division in line and a part in column, the third line. During the attack and rapid pursuit of the enemy, Rhodes' and Colston's Divisions became commingled and moved in one confused mass. Rhodes finding how disordered the troops were, asked Jackson to send Hill forward to take the advance, and permit the first and second lines to be reformed.

While this was being done, Jackson, accompanied by some officers and couriers, rode forward to reconnoitre. He advanced as far as the Federal pickets, and then turned to come back to his own line, when his party, mistaken for Federal cavalry, were fired into by the Confederate line of battle. The fire was probably from troops who had just been placed in position, and who did not know that Jackson and his party were in front of them. I think this was the General's impression in speaking of it afterwards. Several of his party were killed and wounded by this fire, but the General escaped, and turning to his left entered the forest and continued to approach his own line. When within thirty or forty yards of it a second volley was fired, which wounded him in three places. One of the wounds was in the right hand, the other two in his left arm. The ball causing the first wound lodged under the skin upon the back of his hand. It was a round ball, such as was used for the smooth-bore Springfield muskets. The wounds in his left arm were believed to have been made by the same kind of bullets. The Confederate troops who fired the volleys at the General and his escort were armed with smooth-bore muskets.

I will add that General Jackson did not die from these wounds. His death was the result of pneumonia, and occurred eight days after the wounds were received.

Yours, very respectfully,

HUNTER MCGUIRE,
Late Chief Surgeon Jackson's Com'd.

The Escape of Col. E. M. Yerger.

JACKSON, MISS., March 14.

There are no tidings from Yerger as yet. The Legislature passed a resolution appointing a committee to investigate the circumstances of his escape, and an effort was made to pass a bill instructing the Governor to offer a reward of $25,000 for his apprehension, also to appropriate $100,000 as a secret service fund. No definite action was taken. The sheriff is making vigorous efforts for the apprehension of Yerger.

The Governor to-day submitted his first message to the Legislature, urging immediate legislation looking to a thorough reorganization of the judiciary.

Portland, Maine, has a debt of $3,389,349, including loans to railroads. The city debt proper is $1,322,341, not secured. City valuation $30,000,000, an increase of $8,000,000 in ten years.